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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVII. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SPEER IN SUSPENSE.

THE SENATE PASSES ANOTHER DAY WITHOUT ACTION.

A Vote Possible for To-day—The Silver Question Agitating Congress—Mr. Bland Threatens that the Silver Men will Filibuster Against Hostile Legislation.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—[Special.]—The senate had no executive session to-day. No new developments were made in the Speer case. Senator Hoar has his nomination in charge and seems confident of its confirmation. An executive session is expected early to-morrow afternoon and a vote will probably be reached before adjournment.

THE SILVER PETITION.

The petition from the congressmen who oppose the suspension of the silver coinage was sent to President-elect Cleveland to-day. It was signed by one hundred and ten members of the house. Some who are in sympathy with the sentiment expressed in the petition, declined to sign it because they thought it bad policy to anticipate what Cleveland's position would be. The petition asks that he will refrain from announcing any views on the silver question until both sides have a full and fair hearing.

A SNAG AHEAD.

There are serious apprehensions on the part of many democrats that trouble is ahead on this question. The opponents of silver are demanding the insertion of a clause in the sundry civil bill suspending coinage for two years.

Mr. Bland, chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, said to-day that he believed such a clause would be stricken out by the house if inserted in the bill. Mr. Candler, of Georgia, member of the committee on banking and currency, says he has no idea that any such provision will be made in the sundry civil bill. He regards the agitation of this question just now as unfortunate and is confident congress will take no action on it.

AN OPINION EXPRESSED.

The Evening Star to-night says:

Mr. Bland, upon being asked by a reporter today, if there was any chance of the passage of the measure for the suspension of silver coinage this session, replied:

It is too near the end of the session for that. We could filibuster until after the 4th of March. This may yet involve the house in an entanglement which cannot be unknotted before the time for final adjournment. If the Scott-Barnum proposition to give the president discretion concerning the suspension of the silver coinage should yet get upon the sundry civil bill, the silver men would doubtless filibuster to carry the sundry civil bill over, so that an extra session would have to be called, or the civil branches of the government would be left without money. F. H. R.

THE ANTI-LABOR BILL.

The Senate Keeps in all Its Stringent Features—To be Voted on To-Day.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The chair laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of the treasury, recommending the extension of the appropriation for the Lynchburg, Virginia public buildings from $100,000 to $125,000.

Mr. Pendleton presented the petition of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette and other newspapers, praying for a reduction of the postage on second class mail matters. Referred.

After some unimportant routine business, calls for the "regular order" brought up the bill to quiet the title of the settlers on the DesMoines river lands, the question being on Mr. Morgan's motion to indefinitely pospone the bill. The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Lapham, having had the floor yesterday when the bill went over, stated that he had not concluded his remarks, and that the question had been put and the vote taken prematurely. By unanimous consent the vote was, therefore, treated as a nullity, and Mr. Lapham continued his remarks in opposition to the bill. On the conclusion of Mr. Lapham's remarks, Mr. Morgan's motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was defeated—yeas 27, nays 28.

Some amendments proposed by Mr. Lapham were voted down, and at 1 o'clock the bill, still remaining the unfinished business of the morning hour, went over till to-morrow.

THE ANTI-FOREIGN CONTRACT BILL.

The anti-foreign contract bill was then placed before the senate. Mr. Sherman said it was Mr. Morrill's intention to call up and continue the discussion of the trade dollar bill on the completion of the labor bill.

Mr Beck said he did not know how that bill had got out of sight.

The chair (Mr. Hawley) said it had gone to the calendar when the senate declined to proceed with it. That course was in accordance with the senate rules.

Mr. Beck expressed the hope that if it was to be killed, it would be killed squarely, and not by indirection.

Consideration of the anti-foreign contract labor bill was then proceeded with. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Miller of New York, Morgan, Dawes, Vest, Sherman and others.

A vote was taken, on motion of Mr. Bayard, to strike out section three, which prescribes a penalty of $1,000 for a violation of the act, and the motion was not agreed to—yeas twelve, nays forty. Those voting to strike out the penalty section were Messrs. Butler, Coke, Colquitt, Garland, Groome, Hampton, Harris, Maxey, Morgan, Salsburg, Slater and Williams. The democrats voting with the republicans to retain the penalty were Messrs. Brown, Call, Camden, Fair, George, Gibson, Jackson, McPherson, Pugh, Ransom and Vest.

PLEADING FOR THE STOCK-RAISERS.

Mr. Coke thought the bill would prevent the farmers and stock-raisers of Texas from securing sufficient labor. He moved to amend by excluding from the operation of the bill agricultural laborers, and laborers employed in stock-raising.

Mr. Miller, of New York, said the enormous farms of the west and the southwest could only be perpetrated by cheap labor. The longer we left open the possibility of the importation of cheap labor the longer these enormous farms would continue. The more securely we guarded against that class of labor the sooner we would see those farms divided up into homesteads.

Mr. Coke's amendment was rejected—yeas 14, nays 37.

Mr. Morgan moved an amendment to the effect that the bill should not apply to any agent of the state, acting under authority of law, who should induce immigration, nor to any person who, in good faith, should assist families to come to the United States.

Messrs. Morgan and George took diametrically opposite views as to the necessity for this amendment to the bill. Mr. Morgan insisted that it was necessary, while Mr. George contended that the bill already fully permitted the things that Mr. Morgan desired to provide for. Mr. Morgan said that the bill was so imperfect that the bar of the United States would laugh at it should it become a law in its present form.

Mr. Williams opposed the bill and Mr. Blair defended it.

Several motions to adjourn were made, but without success. A vote being taken on Mr. Morgan's amendment, it was defeated.

On the suggestion of Mr. Butler, Mr. Blair consented not to oppose adjournment, if a vote could be unanimously agreed on for 2 o'clock to-morrow. Consent was given, and the senate, at 6:20 p. m., adjourned.

THE NAVAL BILL REPORTED.

The Legislative Bill Under Consideration—The Speaker and Ex-Speaker.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—In the house, Mr. Hutchins, from the committee on appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would ask for its consideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and Messrs. Ellis, Holman and Ryan were appointed conferees.

Under the call of the committees, a resolution for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic was reported back adversely from the committee having charge of the matter, and was laid upon the table.

The joint resolution giving notice to the North German confederation of the intention to terminate the treaty of 1868, was reported from the committee on foreign affairs and placed on the house calendar.

The committee on public health reported a resolution recommending the appropriation committee to insert in the appropriation bill an item of $500,000 to be expended in preventing the introduction into the United States of Asiatic cholera. Referred to the committee on appropriations.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

The house then went into a committee of the whole (Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, in the chair) on the legislative appropriation bill. The paragraph authorizing the president to discontinue the appointment and services of officers at ports of entry in all cases where for two successive years last past, the revenues collected at such ports are less than the salary and expenses of the officers employed in duty thereof, was stricken out by a vote of 90 to 77. After a few minor amendments, the committee then rose, the bill was passed, and at six o'clock the house took a recess until ten o'clock to-morrow.

THE SPEAKER AND THE EX-SPEAKER.

Speaker Carlisle has almost entirely recovered from his recent indisposition. He was at the capitol to-day, but did not preside over the session of the house.

Representative Randall is suffering from cold, and though present at the capitol to-day, he remained during the entire session in his committee room.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Adverse Report on the Motion to Appoint a Congressional Inquiry Committee.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The joint resolution providing for an alcoholic liquor traffic commission, which was to-day reported back adversely by the house committee having the matter in charge, is accompanied by a report in which the committee says:

The power to regulate the retail liquor traffic has, from the foundation of the union, been regarded as the exclusive right of the states rather than of the general government. Attempts have been made by some of the states to entirely prohibit the manufacture or sale of spirituous or malt liquors, but with little apparent success, and the interests of temperance and sobriety, so much to be desired, would seem to demand wise and stringent restrictions and effective safe guards in connection with the liquor traffic rather than impracticable efforts at absolute prohibition. To the several states of the union, properly belongs the right to enact such local police regulations as will throw every proper restriction around the liquor traffic compatible with the personal and property rights of the citizen, but uniform police regulations enacted by congress, practically suited to the different wants and requirements of the people of all the various states, would be difficult to frame and more difficult to enact. Any attempt to control the personal habits and private conduct of the individual should be opposed, so long as he does not interfere with the personal rights of others, or the peace and order of society in general. As it is a matter of grave doubt whether congress has the right to regulate the liquor traffic in the several states of the union, and as there seems to be no great pressing or urgent necessity for the passage of this bill, your committee holds that it is not advisable to attempt the exercise of doubtful powers, which appear most properly to belong to the states themselves.

THE NAVAL BILL.

The Shape in Which it Has Been Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The naval appropriation bill, as reported to the house of representatives to-day, provides for an appropriation of $13,515,838. The estimates for the next fiscal year were $30,654,011, more than one-half of which was for the increase of the navy. In lieu of the estimate for the increase of the navy, Mr. Randall's proposition providing for the appointment of a board to consider and report to congress the plans of vessels for the navy, and making an indefinite appropriation for the building of such vessels as may be recommended by the board was adopted. The members of the committee favoring the proposition were Messrs. Randall, Forney, Ellis, Hancock, Hutchins, Follett, Burns, Washburn and Long. Those opposed were Messrs. Holman, Townshend, Keifer, Cannon and Horr. Mr. Ryan was absent. This same board is authhorized to consider whether the five unfinished monitors are suffering from their present incomplete condition, and whether they shall be completed and armed. An appropriation of $500,000 is recommended for the completion of the steel cruiser "New York."

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

The Report that It Would be Published This Week Denied.

ALBANY, N.Y., February 17.—The statement that the members of the cabinet would be announced before the end of the week is officially denied this evening, and it is now understood that Cleveland will not make public the list of his cabinet officers until after he arrives in Washington.

It is now thought that Senator Thurman will not come to Albany, as was expected a few days ago.

Cleveland will leave for Washington on the morning of March 3rd, and will reach there on the evening of the same date.

It is contemplated by some members of the legislature to move on Friday, Febtuary 27, that the adjournment on that day be until the morning of Monday, March 9th, so as to give the members a chance to witness the inauguration ceremonies and attend the hall.

In a Shower of Valentines.

ALBANY, February 17.—By actual count the mail brought President-elect Cleveland 2,103 valentines. These required the service of one man the whole day to open. Some came in boxes and were made of satin highly perfumed. Others were of paper lace, but the majority were "comic." Many were hand painted. One was in the shape of a heart, made of red silk, and had painted on it a gold quiver and arrows.

An Appeal for General Grant.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 17.—In the assembly, Senator Thacher's resolution calling on congress to pass Mr. Edmund's bill to place General Grant on the retired list, was announced when, on motion of Mr. Ely, it was at once considered. Mr. Ely, democratic, favored the resolution, and paid a brief but glowing tribute to General Grant, and hoped it would receive the vote of every member of the house. The resolution was adopted; ayes 71, noes 1.

Tickets to the Ball.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the committee on the inauguration ceremonies to-night, it was decided to send tickets for the inauguration ball to President Arthur, Speaker Carlisle, Senator Edmunds, James G. Blaine, and the members of the diplomatic corps and the ladies of their families. These are all the complimentary tickets that will be issued.

The Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, February 17.—The legislature met at noon to-day in joint session, to vote for a candidate for United States senator. The speaker voted for Morrison. No other votes were cast.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

TRAINS STALLED ON BOTH EASTERN AND WESTERN ROADS.

The Snow Four Feet Deep in Vermont—Travel Impeded on All the Eastern Roads—Powder to Remove Ice—Wind Storms in the West—Damage to Property

WASHINGTON, February 17.—To-day's telegrams report a railroad blockade in the east almost as complete and effective as in the west. All the trains on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad in northern New York were abandoned yesterday, and four trains stuck in the drifts yesterday still remain there. A number of trains are stuck in drifts or held at small way stations at different points in Vermont and New Hampshire. Travel on the New York Central was much impeded. The same was the case with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, both in New York and Pennsylvania. The Grand Trunk is blockaded at several points in Canada both east and west, and some of the trains are in snowdrifts. No interruption has as yet occurred on the main line of either the Pennsylvania or the Baltimore and Ohio roads, but elsewhere in New England, New York and Pennsylvania scarcely a railroad exists which has not suffered to a considerable extent. In Vermont the snow last week was two feet deep with a hard crust upon it. One foot in addition fell Sunday and Monday, and the high winds drifted this into the railroad cuts and closed the roads completely. On some roads the efforts to keep communication open and move the freight has resulted in strewing the roadside with disabled locomotives and derailed freight and passenger cars. A great many passengers are spending to-night between stations.

The Blockade in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, February 17.—The weather in Chicago has moderated somewhat. At 8 a.m. the mercury showed four degrees below zero. At Omaha it was cloudy and ten degrees above zero. At Des Moines, snowing and five above. In Dakota and Manitoba the mercury still ranges from twenty to thirty below, and the worst effects of the storm are still felt. South and southeast of Chicago freight traffic is quite generally suspended. East bound passengers trains on all roads except the Grand Trunk are moving, though delayed. Incoming trains are from one to three hours late. The Grand Trunk road has been closed since Sunday. The Pan Handle, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago roads are still snowed up, The Illinois Central trains are several hours late, but it is announced that the road will be in shape to-day. The Alton, Wabash and Chicago and the Burlington and Quincy trains are all delayed. The St. Paul and Northwest trains are going out on time, but the incoming trains are from one to two hours late.

The Slush and Sleet in South Carolina.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., February 17.—[Special.] Such severe weather as has prevailed in this section for the past fifteen days is almost unprecedented for this latitude. Snow, ice, sleet, rain and slush have been plentiful. The roads in the country leading from this town are in a deplorable condition owing to the long continuance of this bad weather. The farmers hereabouts have not yet begun preparing their land. The condition of winter grain is said to be not very good. Another batch of emigrants passed through Spartanburg on their way westward yesterday.

An Attempt to Blast the Ice.

LANCASTER, Pa., February 17.—Owing to the danger threatening the Pennsylvania railroad bridge at Columbia, in the event of an ice break-up in the Susquehanna river, the railroad officials have decided to blast the ice from the immediate vicinity of the bridge. It was then discovered that in many places the ice goes to the bottom, thus rendering the plan impracticable. Great damage to property along the river is apprehended when the ice moves off. The river is very wide and shallow in places.

Wind Storm in Colorado.

DENVER, February 17.—At one o'clock yesterday a heavy wind storm struck this city, and from that time until six p. m. blew sixty miles an hour. Several buildings were partially or wholly unroofed, and a number of plate glass fronts blown in. The damage will aggregate several thousands. At Monument, fifty miles south, several freight cars were blown from the track. Telegraphic communication with the southern part of the state is interrupted.

TOLD IN A DREAM.

An Iowa Wife Charges her Husband of the Brutal Murder of Her Father.

DES MOINES, Ia., February 17.—Frank and Nathan Rainsbarger are in jail here for the murder of the father-in-law of Nathan. It is thought that they are the authors of many crimes in the vicinity of Steamboat Rock. At the preliminary examination Nathan's wife gave expression to her suspicions and her husband wrote her condemning her therefor, to which she replies in defense of herself.

She charges that he killed her father brutally, not even decently; that he scratched his face while he was dying; that he was placed on a wild horse, his coat and shirt pulled over his head and the horse running away he fell, and was dragged a long distance, and left on the roadside all night. She says she had a dream and asked her father to tell her how it was. The father, she says, answered: "Nettie, don't never worry any about how I was killed, but I will tell you who did it. Frank and Nathan killed me."

The deed was done for the old man's life insurance and in a manner to lead people to believe the horse ran away with and killed him. Excitement is very great and the people have so much faith in the woman's dream and suspicions, that mob violence is feared. Nathan has vowed to kill his wife if he gains his liberty.

VICTORIA DIDN'T PAY.

Manager Amberg Tired of the Lady of the Romantic Match.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Mme. Schelling-Hilskamp's contract with Gustave Amberg, of the Thalia theater, has expired. Mr. Amberg was asked if he would renew the singer's engagement.

"Not much," said the manager, shrugging his shoulders, "there's no money in it any longer. The new has all worn off and nobody will go to hear her, now."

"Then Victoria's talent is second to her romantic marriage?"

"Very much so."

"It's all well enough for Amberg to talk." said Ernest an hour later, "but he knew that we wouldn't sign with him again under any consideration. He didn't treat my wife decently in a managerial way."

"Where will the madame sing next?"

"We are now considering several offers, but my wife will not sing for Amberg."

Afraid of the Mormons.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, February 17.—There being fears that the Mormons in Utah are negotiating for the purchase of land in the state of Sonora, in order to transfer their entire colony there, the federal government has asked for information on the subject from the governor of Sonora. It is said that Mormon agents are already in Mexico. Public opinion is strongly against receiving such a sect, and every measure will be taken to prevent their entrance.

THE DAY IN NEW ORLEANS

The Mardi Gras Festivities—The Exposition, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—The weather to-day was partly cloudy and cool. Early in the afternoon the streets were filled with spectators, while the galleries and windows were occupied along the route announced for the carnival pageant. At the time mentioned there were only a few maskers on the streets, but the number was constantly increased. The feature of the display in the evening was twenty tableaux representing beautiful scenes from Scott's romance of Ivanhoe.

THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

The exposition management make the following announcement:

"The installations being now substantially complete, the park, its grounds, buildings attractions and conveniences in good order, the exhibits all that have been promised to the public, and the pleasant spring weather having succeeded the rainy season which, has been unusually protracted and disagreeble, the management now appeal to the press of the country to lend their enterprise and their aid for its success, that the honor of the nation and the interests of the exhibitors may be protected, and the educational value of the exposition saved to the people by on increased attendance during the remainder of the season. The publishers of newspapers are invited to come, or send their agents or correspondents, to visit the exposition anew, and report its attractions as they find them now. On their arrival they will receive the cordial courtesies of the management.

THE KNIGHTS OF MOMUS.

The Knights of Momus this evening gave the handsomest tableaux of the present carnival season. The subject illustrated "the Legends Beautiful," was inscribed on a transparency which occupied the first car in the procession. On the second car was Momus, scene of night; on the third, Wood Nymphs; on the fourth, Gateway of Dawn; on the fifth, Springtide; Blossoms. On the sixth, Coral caves. On the seventh, Summer. On the eighth, Fire Spirits. On the ninth, Autumn. On the tenth, Crystal Caves. On the eleventh, Frost King. On the twelfth, Elms of the Fountain. On the thirteenth, Flowers of the Prairie. On the fourteenth, Whirlwind. On the fifteenth, Shadows of Evening. On the sixteenth, Spirits of the Rainbow. On the seventeenth, Shadows of Darkness. On the eighteenth, Temple of Sandalphon, angel of prayer.

The carnival has passed off without a single mishap in any direction.

The reception of Rex to-night at the carnival palace was a gorgeous affair. It was followed by an imperial ball, which, with the balls at the other halls and theatres throughout the city, closed the carnival season of 1885.

There were never before so many strangers in the city. The exposition accommodation bureau to-night reports several hundred rooms unoccupied, but they are far away from the business center, and strangers do not care to go to them. Many excursion parties remain on the sleeping cars and steamboats, rather than take lodgings at inconvenient distances from Canal street.

MARDI GRAS IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 17.—Mardi gras was celebrated by a grand masked ball to-night at the Academy of Music. The attendance was large. The dresses of the ladies were rich and tasteful.

AN INSANE WOMAN'S DEED.

A Young Lady Drowns Herself in the Delaware River.

HANCOCK, N. Y., February 17.—Miss Elida Townsend drowned herself in the Delaware river at Walton, between 2 and 3 o'clock Sunday morning. For several months she has been subject to fits of insanity, and she has been closely watched by members of the family, who feared she might do herself bodily harm.

In the morning, while her mother was asleep, she arose and passed out of the house. The noise of the door shutting awakened her mother, and she called her two sons, who immediately started in pursuit. They followed her tracks down to the river and out on the ice until they ended at the open water. A large number of men organized a search and her body was found in an eddy about two hundred yards from where she plunged in the icy current.

A LOVER'S QUARREL.

A Desperate Youth Kills His Sweetheart and Then Himself.

LOUISVILLE, February 17.—Will Adams, 26 years old, and his sweetheart, Tinie Wilmouth, a pretty girl, 18 years old, were found dead on the railroad one mile west of Shelbyville, Ky. Their bodies, stiff in death and bespattered with blood, lay within a few feet of each other. Adams's pistol lay between his legs. He evidently murdered the girl and then took his own life. Both were shot in the head, she in the right ear, he in the left eye. They walked to Shelbyville early in the night from William Jessie's house, where the girl lived, and on their return they are supposed to have sat down on the railroad track at the scene of the tragedy. What took place between them no one knows. Two pistol shots were heard about eleven o'clock last night, and the dead bodies were found in the morning by Mrs. Kent, a neighbor. A lovers' quarrel was probably the cause of the tragedy.

A BOLD SPECULATOR.

Who Asks His Dupes What They Propose to Do About It.

CHICAGO, February 17.—The president and directors of the Aurora watch company, which has been in trouble for sometime, filed a bill in the circuit court to-day, in which they allege that Maurice Wendell, secretary and chief stockholder, has spent $206,000 of the company's funds in the space of little more than one year since the company was organized; that in one bill for machinery, etc., he alleged that he paid $124,000, when the actual outlay was only $40,000; that in other ways he has misappropriated the funds of the company, and that when taxed therewith, Wendell admitted the truth of the charge and asked them what they proposed to do about it, saying that he went into the company for the purpose of speculating on the money of the stockholders. They ask for an accounting.

A Barroom Tragedy.

NEW HAVEN, February 17.—Thomas Conlan, a man fifty six years old, quarreled in a barroom in a Fair Haven hotel. He was ejected from the house, and was found in the morning dead, with a ghastly wound on the back of his head. The body was covered with snow and ice and was frozen to the ground. It was lying in a gutter a short distance from the hotel.

Found Frozen to Death.

PETERSBURG, Va., February 17.—Henry Lewis was found frozen to death to-day, near Prince George courthouse. It is supposed that while intoxicated he laid down in the snow on the side of the road, as a whisky bottle was found on his person.

Shot and Mortally Wounded.

JOHNSTON, S. C., February 17.—E. W. Turner shot and mortally wounded his brother-in-law, yesterday. Both were well-to-do farmers.

A Pensacola Muddle.

PENSACOLA, Fla., February 17.—The city government, which was abolished by legislative action, refused to give way. The mayor and marshal were arrested, and the provisional officers took charge of the city without any interference.

An Earthquake Shock.

VALPARAISO, via Galveston, February 17.—A shock of earthquake was felt here at a late hour Saturday night. No damage was done with the exception of the breaking of several windows.

GORDON'S DEATH.

THE STORY OF HIS SLAUGHTER ON THE STREETS.

Farage Pasha Released from Slavery by Gordon, Betrays His Benefactor into the Hands of El Mahdi—Gordon Shot Dead while Trying to Explode the Magazine.

LONDON, February 18.—The cavass, who has given the most intelligent, and to all appearances, the most reliable account of the events attending the fall of Khartoum, is named Abdul Kerim. He was one of General Gordon's servants. He secured his escape from Khartoum after the city fell, he says, by bribery. He bought a camel, and crossed to Debbeh, the journey taking twelve days. From Debbeh he came to Korti in an English pinnace.

THE STORY OF GORDON'S BETRAYAL.

Abdul Kerim continues to add to his history of the fall of Khartoum. He says that Farage, upon whom Gordon relied implicitly, was really the person who delivered Khartoum over to El Mahdi's troops. When they entered the city it was Farage who prevented the garrison from firing upon them. The story that Farage had once been a slave, and that Gordon secured his liberation, and that when he subsequently entered Gordon's service, the latter was deceived into mistaking Farage's zeal for evidence of gratitude, is corroborated by the cavass. Concerning the massacre in Khartoum, Abdul Kerim states that General Gordon's clerk, and the chief clerk of the arsenal, were killed. El Mahdi did not enter Khartoum until the third day after its capitulation. He inspected the city and then returned to Omdurman, where he remains. After General Gordon fell Abdul Kerim says the Arabs killed his clerk and nine others with spears. Those who were at the time with Gordon escaped. The cavass declares that with the exception of the attack in which these murders were committed, there was no fighting in Khartoum. During the attack, however, all the Europeans and most of the notables were killed. While the attack was in progress, the male inhabitants of the city joined the insurgents. Abdul states that no women or children were killed, and that all who submitted to the invaders and surrendered their valuables were unharmed

EL MAHDI'S MEN.

Abdul Kerim says that El Mahdi has forty thousand good fighting men who, however, he thinks have been scared at the results of the battles at Abu Klea Gubat, and Kabbabish. Numbers of Arabs are deserting from El Mahdi's forces at Metemneh. A sheikh reports that there is much sickness and disaffection among the prophet's troops, who are alleged to be tired of war and desirous of English protection. A sheikh says that the Arabs now respond slowly to El Mahdi's levies for troops.

The commander of Metamneh has asked the mahdi for guns and ammunition, as he is unable to fight the English with spears. The mahdi replied to his request: "Don't fight. Wait awhile, and I will come and destroy the infidels."

ANOTHER MESSENGER FROM KHARTOUM.

General Gordon's trusted messenger, George, has arrived at Abu Klea. He says that almost all the native accounts agree that Gordon, on finding himself betrayed, made a rush for the magazine, near the Catholic mission building. Finding the rebels already in possession, he returned to the government house, and was killed while trying to re-enter it. The rebels were admitted to Khartoum at ten o'clock on the night of the 26th of January. Another account says that Gordon rushed toward the magazine, intending to explode it and thus prevent the ammunition, of which there was several tons, from falling into the hands of the enemy. The Arabs quickly realized his intention and shot him dead.

THE ARABS DESERTING METEMNEH.

LONDON, February 17.—Dispatches from Korti to-day state that the Arabs are deserting from Metemneh in large numbers and entering the British camp at Gubat.

The officials of the war office, and other members of the government, had a consultation to-day, and decided that, while they are very desirous of accepting the spontaneous offers of military assistance in the Soudan, which have been received from Australia and Canada, they believe the troops offered would be unable to reach Suakim in time to share in the operations.

Lord Wolseley remains here. There appears to be no prospect of an immediate departure on his part for the front.

Lord Avanmaal is dead. He died of enteric fever at Kirbekan, the scene of the recent battle in which General Earle lost his life. General Sir Evelyn Wood has started for the front.

GENERAL STEWART DYING.

General Sir Herbert Stewart, who was wounded at the Zereba fight, near Gubat, Jangary 19, is growing worse from the effects of his wound. It is now believed that he will not recover.

Lord Lonsdowne, governor-general of Canada, and Earl Derby, colonial secretary, are exchanging telegrams in regard to the enlistment of Canadians for service in the Soudan. General Wolseley has telegraphed the government of New South Wales from Korti that he looks forward with pride and pleasure to the time when he shall have colonial soldiers serving under his command. He thinks that if England accepts a regiment from New South Wales for service in Egypt, that it would be only fair to allow a Canadian regiment to enter the same field also.

WORKMEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT.

The street in front of the office of Lucas & Aird, who have just been awarded the contract to build the railway from Suakim to Berber, was blocked to-day with workmen seeking employment on the proposed railway. One hundred English workmen, supplemented by native laborers, are considered a sufficient force to construct the road. The firm expect to complete the road within a year.

Colonel Brockenbury, who succeeded to General Earle's command, after the latter fell in the battle near Birti, has been promoted to the rank of brigadier general.

It is the intention to hasten the construction of the railway from Suakim with all energy. The first portion of the plant and a number of workmen will leave for Suakim the last of this week. The line will probably be constructed with a view to permanency. General Greaves, Colonel McNeill and many other officers will start for Suakim Friday.

General Wolseley has decided to remain at Korti with his present force of 1,500 troops until General Evelyn Wood has reported as to the situation at Metemneh.

Stealing a Collection.

RICHMOND, February 17.—Burglars entered the bookstore of C. F. Johnson this morning, and stole a numismatic collection valued at $1,500.

GEMERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Happenings of Yesterday in the Old World—A Scene in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, February 17.—Quite an exciting scene took place in the reichstag last evening during the debate on the subject of increasing the duty on cereals. While Bismarck was speaking in regard of raising the duty on wheat to 3 marks, he noticed a commotion among the new German liberals and several other members, who occupied seats on the left of the house. Becoming indignant at the noise, he stopped for a moment, and then pointing in the direction of the offending members, he said:

"Mischief is in your tactics."

Cries arose from the left:

"This is monstrous. You will then say that we foretold that the people would not suffer from this blood tax."

A deafening tumult ensued, and it was some moments before order could be restored.

The reichstag to-day passed a provisional bill, empowering Prince Bismarck, by a simple decree, to raise the duties in order to prevent large importations while the reichstag is debating the increased duties bill. The provisional bill covers the contracts concluded before January 15th, and extends to oil, seeds, oil in casks, starch and meal.

The Reporting in London.

LONDON, February 17.—The speaker of the house of commons yesterday received a deputation of representatives of the press with regard to restrictions recently placed upon reporters of parliamentary proceedings. To-day the same deputation held another conference with the speaker. The result was a perfectly satisfactory adjustment of the entire difficulty, the speaker virtually restoring the former reportorial privileges.

The Demonstration Approved.

PARIS, February 17.—Several of the city papers approve of the anti-German demonstration made by the Parisians yesterday during the funeral of the socialist journalist, Valles. The Republique Francaise advises the German socialists who desire to make socialistic demonstrations to go to Berlin and make them there.

Dynamite Threatened in Switzerland.

BERNE, February 17.—The Swiss officials have again been warned of a plot to blow up the federal palace with dynamite in retaliation for the repressive measures recently adopted by the federal council. It is stated that the police of Geneva have discovered a secret dynamite factory in that city, and that all the workmen employed in the factory were Swiss.

The Pope and Ireland.

ROME, February 17.—The pope is mourning the death of Cardinal McCabe, of London.

His holiness has refused to see Michael Davitt. It is stated that he fears England would deem an audience with Davitt, under the present circumstances, an unfriendly act.

CHICAGO THUGS IN TROUBLE.

The Election Frauds of the Eighteenth Ward in Court.

CHICAGO, February 17.—J. J. Sullivan, under arrest for perjury in the Mackin trial, has made a confession, alleging that his testimony on behalf of the defense is untrue, and that it was part of a conspiracy entered into by himself and others, who were to receive for their services a considerable sum of money. Sullivan states that in conversation with Mackin the latter told him the substance of the evidence wanted, and promised him a position in Washington. Gilman, another witness in the case, was arrested last night on a charge of perjury. Other arrests are expected.

The confession of J. J. Sullivan, witness for the defense in the Mackin case, to the effect that for four silver dollars and the promise of a place in the government printing office in Washington, he committed perjury, and that the testimony he gave last week was entirely at Mackin's dictation, has produced the greatest consternation, owing to the prominence of the parties implicated. O'Brien, the man who is alleged to have acted as the go-between for Mackin and Sullivan, and who first broached Mackin's "scheme" to the latter, was arrested this morning. Warrants were also issued for the arrest of Titman and Simons, two others of Mackin's witnesses. When the trial came on in the federal court to-day, Sullivan went upon the witness stand, and rehearsed the story told in his affidavit of his subornation by Mackin, to commit perjury. The revelation evidently created a sensation in the jury box. The members of the jury are being closely guarded, and are not allowed to read the papers, and they had had no intimation of what was coming.

Titman, the owner of the presses on which Sullivan swore he printed the bogus tickets on the night of November 3, was also arrested, and confessed that he also swore falsely in saying that he rented the presses to Sullivan on that occasion; that W. G. Gallagher, one of the defendants, approached him on the subject about three weeks ago, and that it was subsequently arranged between himself, Gallagher and Mackin that he should give this false evidence.

Titman was put upon the stand again this afternoon, and swore to substantially the above facts. To-day's revelations have created a decided sensation, as they break down the entire theory of the defense, and leave the damaging testimony of the prosecution unrebutted, except by Mackin, the principal defendant, who testified this afternoon that he did not hire Sullivan to commit perjury.

HE SAVES HIS NECK.

A North Carolinian Escapes Death for Killing His Sister's Seducer.

CHARLOTTE, February 17.—At Statesville to-day, the jury in the case of Thomas L. Shields, on trial for the murder of Jos. G. Sitton, returned a verdict of manslaughter, and Judge McRace sentenced Shields to five years in the penitentiary. This was a new trial granted to Shields. He was tried for the crime in Mecklenberg county, and was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but took an appeal. His defense was that Sitton had seduced his sister and refused to marry her.

An Illinois Town on Fire.

MARSHALL, Ill., February 17.—A terrible fire is raging within the business portion of the town, and it is impossible to tell how it will terminate. Marshall is the county seat of Clarke county, and is about 130 miles southeast of Springfield, and is within 25 miles of Terre Haute, Ind. Its population is about 2,500.

Fire in the New York Shipping.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Three lighters, loaded with cotton bales, lying at the foot of Christopher street, caught fire to-day and were almost totally destroyed. The firemen had great difficulty in preventing a serious conflagration among the vessels and docks, but finally got the fire under control. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

The Virginia Coupon Cases.

RICHMOND, Va., February 17.—Judge Hughes, of the United States court, has filed his opinion in the coupon case of Parsons vs. the state of Virginia. In it he expresses the hope that such a case will be made up as will be appealable to the United States supreme court. The temper of the opinion indicates that there will be no clash between the state government and the court.

The Writs of Quo Warranto.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—The writs of quo warranto, which were applied for yesterday by the attorney general against the various officers and directors of the Missouri Pacific railroad system, and the Pacific express company, were granted to-day by the supreme court. They are returnable March 16th.

TWO THROATS CUT.

THE VIOLENT WORK OF A WALTON NEGRO.

Bill McGaughey Cuts His Wife's Throat and then His Own—The Gordon County Election—Incendiarism in Baldwin County—Trial of Cherokee Prisoners, Etc., Etc.

MONROE, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—On last Thursday this city was thrown into a fever of excitement by the announcement on the streets that Bill McGaughey, a well known negro of bad character, had cut his wife's throat from ear to ear. The story, as it will be told by the next issue of the Walton County News, is as follows:

HOW IT WAS FIRST KNOWN.

About twelve o'clock in the day Bill walked into Hayes & Gunter's bar, bought a quart of whisky and drank the whole of it on the spot. He had his neck tied up, and when he had finished the whisky he stated that his wife had cut his throat and that he had to cut her's in self defense. He went to the drug store for surgical aid. A crowd followed him to see his wounds, while others ran to the house occupied by his wife to see her. Dr. VanHorn agreed to dress Bill's wounds, while Dr. Galloway hastened to the woman. Bill's throat was cut on both sides in several gashes from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in depth. None of the wounds were serious, and Dr. Van Horn soon had them well dressed. Strange to say, the quart of whisky hadn't produced drunkenness, and he insisted on the doctors saving his wife, stating that he had to cut her to prevent her from killing him. Marshal Wayne and Deputy Sheriff Nowell took him in custody and placed him in jail, where he now is.

Those who first entered the house of his wife beheld a most ghastly sight. They found her in the middle of the room stretched in a pool of blood with her dress up to her waist and her throat terribly gashed. She was insensible and a bloody razor was found by her side. There was a terrible gash on the right side of her head above the ear, smoothly cut and her skull laid bare. Her throat was cut from the left ear to about the middle of the right jawbone. Dr. Galloway, assisted by Drs. VanHorn and Dantzler, sewed up the wounds, put on the sticking plasters and soon had them well dressed. She was able to sit up by Friday and will recover with proper attention.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Mollie McGaughey, the wounded wife, had rented a room in a tenant house on a back street, northwest of Sheriff Ammon's residence, from C. G. Nowell. The house has two rooms below and two in the garrett. Mollie occupied the north end of the building. The stair case leads from the south room below into the north room above, and is about two feet from a stack chimney which is in the center of the building. This stair case is planked up, but about eight feet from the floor, in the room of the crime, there is a knot hole through which enough evidence streamed to fasten the shackles, if not a rope, on the would-be murderer. Mollie has a thirteen year old daughter by a former husband. She says, and so does Mary Jennings, the occupant of the other room, that Bill threatened to kill his wife the night before. About 11 o'clock on Thursday he came home from town and seated himself by the fire. Mattie, their daughter, says he watched her mother in a strange sort of way, and finally drove her (Mattie) out of the room and fastened the door. Her mother was hanging clothes to the fire when she (Mattie) left the room. Mattie says she hadn't been in the room long before she heard a thud and a groan. She ran to the knot hole and saw her mother on the floor and Bill beating her. She ran around to the keyhole to try if she couldn't see better. By this time Bill had moved the body in front of the fire. Mattie asked him what was the matter with her ma, and he answered. "She's sick." The little girl became alarmed and ran for help. When she returned Bill was gone.

THE ACCEPTED THEORY.

The generally accepted theory is that Bill knocked his wife down, seversely beat her and then cut her throat; and thinking he had killed her, cut his own neck for a subterfuge. The grand jury is now in session, and a bill for assault with intent to murder will be found.

A MADDENED WOMAN.

Seeking Vengeance on the Man who Betrayed Her.

[illegible], Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—About noon a Banner Watchman reporter spied a good looking, well dressed white woman, apparently aged about thirty years, tall and slim built, in charge of a policeman, and when she stopped in front of the restaurant of Caroline Thomas, on Jackson street, the reporter, without waiting for an introduction, asked the cause of her peculiar surroundings.

"I am a lady?" she remarked, "but intend to stir up this town before night, and will give you a h—l of a sensation.

"I was basely betrayed by a man who is now hiding in your city, and who formerly lived and did business here. He deserted me, but I am a Nemesis on his track, and have trailed him all through Texas and Mexico, and back to Athens. I am now broken-hearted and desperate, and intend to have satisfaction before the sun sets this evening. The world is unjust to me. My heart has been wrung by this man and I now intend to get even. I am no bad woman, but have been shamefully wronged. My betrayer shall be made to right me. I am neither a fool nor crazy, but a wronged and desperate woman. I have some experience in journalism myself, having written for several leading newspapers, and was once a correspondent for THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. I was in the Atlanta postoffice at the time of the Speer contest in this district, and have heard of you often. I will not tell you anything more at present."

The man she is after once did business in Athens, and her husband died in the asylum. Her name is Mrs. Garvil and she is evidently a desperate woman.

TAKING A BROTHER IN.

How Three Savannah Mokes Victimized a Country Friend.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—An old darkey, Smart Myers, from Williamsburg county, South Carolina, was taken in and done for by three negroes here, Harrison Owens, Jesse Washington and James Killens. The latter personated a justice of the peace. Myers was arrested by the other negroes and taken before Killen on a trumpted up charge of larceny. Killens finding that Myers had some money, threatened to send him to jail if he did not pay a fine of $25. The old man paid the money, but subsequently made complaint, and Solicitor General DuBignon had warrants issued against them for conspiracy and extortion, and they were committed to jail in default of bond. It was a bold affair.

THE FEMALE DESPERADO.

Miss Ivey is Committed for Manslaughter—A Strong Case.

LOUISVILLE, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—Miss S. E. Ivey, the slayer of J. C. McCauley, has to-day in justice court, been tried and committed for manslaughter. She will doubtless give bond. The prosecution was argued in a forcible and masterly manner by Attorney Colley, and Messrs. Tutt and Gamble came forward in an able and eloquent defense. The case is a very strong one, the lawyers, and indeed others, declaring that they had never read or heard tell of another similar one. It is to be hoped the true merits of the case will be arrived at when brought before the next term of the superior court.

Cherokee Men on Trial.

MARIETTA, February 17.—[Special.]—William Reeves and Alex Brown were arrested last Friday morning in Cherokee county by Sheriff Coryell, of this city. They were charged with cheating and swindling and selling mortgaged property, the offense having been committed, at was alleged, in Cobb county a short time previous to the arrest. They were lodged in the Marietta jail last Saturday night. On Monday afternoon they were brought for trial before Justice Winn, of Marietta. The prisoners were defended by Captain Newman, of Canton. The state was represented by Messrs. Clay & Blair. Before the trial was finished satisfactory arrangements were made and both cases were dismissed by consent of the court.

A Dead Body Found.

PRESTON, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—The news reached this place yesterday evening that a dead man was found in one of the railroad ditches just beyond Kinchafoonee trestle. A number of citizens hurried to the spot and found him almost covered with water. They took him out where he could be seen, and found him to be a negro, but no one present could identify him.

GORDON GOES "WET."

At Least, that is the Probability, as Far as Heard From.

CALHOUN, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—The election "for whisky and against whisky" passed off quietly at this point yesterday, and at all precincts, so far as heard from. The results, so far as returns up to this hour show, decide the contest in favor of whisky. The county will probably go "wet" by a majority from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. Both sides claim that there were many illegal votes cast, which makes a contest probable. There is a strong inclination upon the part of the prohibitionists to make every effort to induce the authorities to withdraw all restraint possible under the law, and to have as many saloons as possible and scattered as near all over the country as can be. There are many men in the country who would have voted a "dry ticket," if they had known of the strong probability that now exist of having a grog shop at their very doors, by reason of the county going for whisky. Those men want liquor sold in Calhoun, but not in the country near their doors. Gordon superior court convenes next Monday, and many of the illegal voters, and the parties who used liquor here election day will be dealt with by the grand jury.

Hon. T. C. Milner has been appointed to represent J. W. Harris, Jr., solicitor general, during the term.

THE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH SUIT.

The Virginia Receiver Likely to be Generally Recognized.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—The Farmers' loan and trust company, of New York, having been made a party to and filed answer in the suit pending in the United States court in Virginia, at the instance of various bondholders against the Southern telegraph company, the auccillary suit instituted here some three weeks ago was to-day dismissed by Colonel Chas. C. Jones, Jr., solicitor for the complainants. The probabilities are that the rights of the bondholders and the complications of the Southern telegraph company will all be determined in the suit now pending in the United States circuit court in Virginia. As matters now stand, Mr. Boulware, of Richmond, Va., will probably be recognized as general receiver of the Southern telegraph company. He holds his appointment from the United States court for the eastern district of Virginia.

The Contest for Ordinary.

ALPHARETTA, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—The election contest for ordinary of this county is creating considerable excitement. The parties to the contest are John A. Morris and W. H. Nesbit, the present incumbent. The grounds of contest are illegal votes. Nesbit was on the count, as returned, only one vote ahead of Morris. The case is to be examined into the 1st of April next, when Judge J. R. Brown holds a call court for that purpose.

Broken up by the Measles.

GAINESVILLE, February 17.—[Special.]—The superior court is in session here, but on account of sickness of the prisoners with measles its progress is much retarded. Almost every inmate of the jail is ill. It was feared by the people that small pox had got into the town but it is stated by Dr. Parsons, the physician in attendance, that the disease was nothing more than a malignant type of measles.

An Efficient Magistrate.

MARIETTA, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—Mr. C. C. Winn, who was recently elected justice of the peace for the Marietta district, is giving general satisfaction by his prompt and efficient manner in transacting business. Being an old and experienced lawyer he thoroughly understands his business and devotes to it his entire time and attention.

The Douglasville Council.

DOUGLASVILLE, Ga., February 17.—The new town council has met and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

J. E. Phillips, mayor, pro tem; F. Aderhold, Jr., marshall; S. A. McElreath, treasurer; R. G. Griggs, town attorney.

An attempt will soon be made to vote whisky out of Douglas county.

Forsyth Court in Session.

CUMMING, Ga., February 17.—[Special.—Forsyth county superior court meets here Monday, Judge James R. Brown presiding, and George F. Gober, solicitor general. The court will not adjourn before Saturday night, as there are many cases on the docket.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

A Couple From Thomson Marry in Marietta.

MARIETTA, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—About two weeks since Miss Maggie Roberts, of Thomson, Ga., came here on a visit. Last Sunday her lover, Robert M. Mobley, came and plead his suit to such purpose that the couple were married Monday morning at the residence of Mr. C. C. Kiser, Rev. J. H. Baxter officiating. This marriage is the culmination of a romantic attachment. They have long been attached, but have been prevented from marrying from one cause or another.

A Wedding Feast Grows Cold.

VILLA RICA, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—The sudden departure of Mr. J. E. Conner, for parts unknown, has been the topic of conversation by all, yesterday and to-day. Rumor has it that he was to have been married Sunday morning, and he went so far as to send for his license, but when the young man returned with the document Conner could not be found. The supposition by some is that he has gone to New Orleans to visit the exposition. He is quite a prominent young man and has always conducted himself in a manly way. He as clerk of the town council.

Marriage in Conyers.

CONYERS, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—Married, this evening at 2:30 o'clock, by Dr. Quigg, at his residence, Mr. Usher Thomason, of Madison, and Miss Flora Fowler, of Covington. The ceremony was performed in a neat and impressive manner. Mr. Thomason is one of Madison's nicest young men. The bride is a lovely and beautiful young lady, and one of the favorites of Covington society. The attendants were Mr. Robert Andrews, of Madison, and Miss Emma Fowler, Covington, and Mr. and Mrs. Grier Quigg.

Marriage in Chattahoochee.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—Married, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of Judge W. B. Willis, the bride's father, in Chattahoochee county, Mr. J. W. Bowman to Miss Mattie Willis. The groom is a prosperous young farmer of that county, of one of the best families. The bride is a most charming young lady, possessed of most lovable traits of character and has a host of friends and admirers.

A Florida Honeymoon.

SPARTA, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—Miss Anna Stevens and Dr. A. J. Irvin, of Mayfield, were married this morning. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride, and immediately afterwards the bridal pair left for Florida, where they will spend their honeymoon, traveling through that land of flowers.

Marriage in Douglas.

DOUGLAS, Ga., February 17. — [Special.—Last night Mr. H. L. Clark, a prominent young merchant of this place, and Miss Minnie Parker were married.

SHARON'S HEATHFULNESS.

The Rumors of Small Pox Prevailing Untrue.

SHARON, Ga., February 17.—[Special]—The report that smallpox existed here induced the authorities of Warrenton to establish a quarantine. The town council of this place has sent the following notice to the council of Warrenton.

Sharon, Ga., February 16, 1885.—To the town council of Warrenton, Ga.: We the undersigned members of the council of Sharon, Ga., hereby certify that there is positively no small pox in our town, neither has there been any case whatever. The report circulated is false, and there is no grounds for alarm. We assure you that you have no need of fearing the disease from this place.

EDWARDS CROOK,
A. M. MERSHON,
J. H. JONES.

Burned to a Crisp.

COLUMBUS, February 17.—[Special.]—A child of Reuben Jones, colored, left locked up by its parents in their house near Girard to-day, was, during their absence, burned to a crisp.

A PROLIFIC FAMILY,

Which Goes to Show That Georgia Beats the World on Children.

NASHVILLE, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—Speaking of prolific families, your correspondent here had three great aunts in Jackson county, Georgia, whose joint children were sixty, and they each lived to see the youngest child of age. One of these children, Virgil A. Stewart, was the capturer of the great western land pirate, John A. Murrell. The eldest of these sisters had twenty-three children by three husbands, Giddens, Stewart and Howard. She first married Giddens, and lost him, and married Stewart. He sold out in Jackson county, and moved to Alabama. On reaching that state he died without unloading his wagons. His widow turned about and took up the trail through the Cherokee Nation. In the heart of the nation the only help she had—a negro man—died. The widow again took the trail for Georgia, driving the four-horse team herself, and reached her old home in safety, after which she married Howard, by whom she had twenty children.

GEORGIA SOIL TESTED.

A Berrien County Farmer Gets the Best of the Year's Work.

NASHVILLE, February 17.—[Special.]—Mr. Henry J. Parish, living eight miles west of Nashville, made last season with two mules:

26 bales cotton, average weight 485 pounds.
400 bushels potatoes.
640 bushels corn.
20 bushels rice.
18 bushels seed peas.
125 bushels pinders.
400 bushels oats.
1,200 pounds of fodder.
3,000 pounds of pork.
250 gallons of syrup.

Besides chickens, eggs, butter, vegetables in grand supply, and best of all no fertilizer but those made on the farm were used. The above does not include quantities of peas and pinders not gathered but fed to hogs, and also sweet potatoes.

Large Mules in Forsyth County.

CUMMING, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—E. C McAfee and J. D. Foster bought a pair of mules from T. S. Garner, of Buford, one weighing eleven hundred and thirty five pounds, sixteen hands high, and the other weighing eleven hundred and thirty-eight pounds, sixteen hands and one inch high, both mare mules. Foster Pruett and Kelly are speaking of buying them. Experts say they are the finest pair of mules ever raised in Forsyth county. They are valued at $400.

Fire in Baldwin.

MILLEDGEVILLE, February 17.—[Special.]—About three o'clock yesterday morning the nightwatch discovered a bright light south of the city just across Fishing creek, and soon made it out to be the old Trippe house, now owned by Mrs. Julia Lockhart, on fire and rapidly consuming. Being out of the city limits and too far for the citizens to go in order to be of assistance, the alarm was not given, and consequently they did not know of the fire until rumor spread the news late yesterday morning. A family by the name of Pritchard were living in the house and they lost everything, being now destitute. The fire is generally supposed to have been of incendiary origin. This place was advertised for sale in about ten days. Mrs. Lockhart had $1,000 insurance on the dwelling house, which will fully cover the loss.

Five Rabbits at a Shot.

ATHENS, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—A mountain hunter living in Rabun county, killed five rabbits at one shot, the rabbits being all huddled together in an old hollow log to keep warm during the snow storm.

Snow in Georgia.

DAHLONEGA, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—Snow fell in this city on Saturday night to the depth of six inches; in Union county, five inches, and is heavily drifted in all the mountain valleys.

The Hapeville School.

HAPEVILLE, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—Mount Zion school now numbers ninety-five students. Mr. Howell B. Parker with his assistants, Misses Ida Palmer, Mary Withers, both of Atlanta, know how to build up a first-class school.

Going to the Exposition.

ROME, Ga., February, 17.—[Special.]—Captain J. H. Wood and wife, Miss Gertrude Wood, Miss Mary West, Mrs. J. R. Dickey, of Bristol, Tenn., Mr. J. H. Reece and wife, M. R. Ememons and others left yesterday for the New Orleans exposition. Another party of Romans will leave shortly.

Sudden Death in Dahlonega.

DAHLONEGA, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—Another sad death occurred in our county on Thursday night. Mr. Ben. H. London, son of M. M. London, died very suddenly. He worked in the blacksmith shop all day on Thursday. About night he walked out to the barn to feed some sheep, and as he did not return as soon as the family thought he ought, some of them went out to see about him, and found him lying on the ground, senseless. He was carried into the house and died in about an hour.

Sudden Death of a Colored Woman.

MARIETTA, February 17.—[Special.]—Yesterday morning a negro woman by the name of Frances Triplett, was found dead in her bed at the home of her brother-in-law, Henry Hester, who lives in Oregon district, about six miles from here Coroner W. K. Root was sent for and held an inquest. The verdict of the jury was as follows:

"We find that she came to her death from effects of sore throat and cold and perhaps heart disease."

Dr. W. K. Flower was the examining physician.

Death of a Mother in Israel.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—A telegram was received in this city to-day from Jackson, Tenn, bringing the news of the death of Mrs. Nall, the aged mother of Rev. J. H. Nall, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church at this place, now of New Orleans; also of Mrs. A. V. Bootrite, of this city; Rev. J. A. Nall, of Jackson, Tenn., and Mrs. A. Spencer, formerly of this place.

Death of Mr. Charles Habersham.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—A telegram was received here to-day, announcing the sudden death from congestion of the brain in New Orleans, of Charles Habersham, a young planter of this city, aged 26. His remains will be brought here to-morrow. Mr. Habersham had gone to visit the exposition.

Death in Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—Died of pneumonia, at 11 a. m. February 16, Mollie, aged 17 years, daughter of Joseph Glenn, of this county. She was the pride of her home and beloved by all. Her father is one of the leading citizens of our county.

Death of Newt Morris.

MARIETTA, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—Mr. Newt Morris, a substantial farmer of this county, died Sunday at his residence about five miles from here, after an illness of about three weeks.

STATE SPECIALS CONDENSED.

Barney Howard, an old citizen of Bremen, is dead.

Mad dogs are running loose in Haralson county.

Mrs. Sallie McAdams, nee Miss Sallie Few, of Madison, the bride of a year, is dead.

It is said that the effort to affect a compromise, at 20 cents on the dollar, between S. W. Thornton, of Talbotton, and his creditors, has failed.

Colonel J. H. Martin, of Talbot county, is seriously ill.

Died on the 13th instant in Milton county, Walter Webb, the son of John and Jane Webb, after an illness of four weeks with malarial fever, aged nine years.

Mrs. Tom Bishop, the mother of the late Edward Bishop, of Athens, died Saturday last.

J. S. Wyatt, liquor dealer of Rome, was closed up by the sheriff yesterday on a foreclosed mortgage, in favor of Paul Jones, of Atlanta, and others. Liabilities about $3,500; nominal assets $1,000.

RID YOURSELF OF THE DISCOMFORT AND DANGER attending a cold by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old established curative for coughs, sore throat and pulmonary affections.

FROM THE COUNTIES.

THE NEWS OUR EXCHANGES BRING.

A Narrow Escape from Death—The Sale and Lamar Mines of Lincoln County—The Spirit of Rivalry Among Colored Preachers in Southern Georgia—Other Items.

The taxable property in Valdosta as shown by the tax books, has increased in value during the last twelve months $130,175. This is an advance of about 25 per cent. in that brief period, which shows a wonderful growth.

A tramp recently arrested in Quitman claims to be a brother of the governor of Virginia.

The Quitman Free Press declares that the song "All quiet along the Potomac to-night," was written by Thaddeus Oliver, a brother of professor Oliver of this (Quitman) town. These are the facts in the case."

Miss Ellen Dortch, editress of the Carnesville Reporter, prints the following in her editorial page:

She had been called an old maid—and she rather resented it. She said: "I am past thirty; I have a good home; I think you know I have had plenty of opportunities to marry; I have been bridesmaid a score of times; I ask myself, with which one of the beautiful girls I have seen take the marriage vow would I exchange to-day? Not one. Some are living apart from their husbands; some are divorced; some are the wives of drunken men; some are hanging on the ragged edge of society endeavoring to keep up appearances; some tread the narrow line beyond the boundary of which lies the mysterious land, and some have gone out in the darkness and unknown horrors, and some are dead. A few there are who are loved and honored wives, with happy homes—but, alas! only a very few.

Dancing is becoming a prevalent amusement among the good people of Stewart county.

Four of the five aldermen of Lumpkin favor an increase of the tax on barrooms.

Berrien county is in good condition. There is in the county treasury seven hundred dollars for general county purposes, two hundred yet to be paid in by the tax collector, six hundred dollars in the hands of the commissioner of the poor, with about a hundred more due from the collector, and sixteen hundred dollars in solvent banks to the credit of the county with which to build a new jail—a total of three thousand two hundred dollars to the credit of the county. The commissioner of agriculture in his report credits Berrien county with producing an average per acre of 200 pounds of lint cotton, while the average throughout the state is 150 pounds. Her average of corn per acre is 10 bushels, while the general average in the state is less. Cane grows wonderfully well, 400 gallons of syrup per acre being the average yield. Peanuts make from 40 to 75 bushels per acre, while an acre in potatoes will produce from 200 to 400 bushels. Oats grow very well and wheat can be grown. The climate is as mild and equable as that of Florida.

Lincolnton News: We are informed that Mr. George Wright, son of Mr. B. S. Wright, happened to a very narrow escape from death on Thursday evening last, during the thunder shower. As he was returning home from school, between Mr. A. Harmon and Mr. Marshall Wright's with his umbrella hoisted, a stroke of lightning descended, striking a pine within a few feet of him, and which he had just passed. George says that the steel ribs of his umbrella had the appearance of being on fire and that he felt and experienced a considerable numbness in one of his feet, from the stroke.

The News also has this to say concerning the Sale and Lamar gold mines of Lincoln county:

The present company have brought water for hydraulic purposes, from Fishing creek near two miles. They have two large boilers for hoisting the water to the top of the hill. They have excavated a basin for half a mile or more in length as a reservoir. They have in operation a ten-stamp mill and piping sufficient to run their giant for washing down the precious ore. In addition to the above, they have cut and excavated the branch for nearly half mile to the stamp mill. All this has been done at an expense of more than $20,000. The company is now ready to begin operating on a remunerative scale, and in a few weeks our expert tells us wonderful revelations will be made. A meeting of the stockholders of the mine was held on Saturday to take into consideration the request of the lessees for an extension of six weeks to their option for purchase of the mine. Nine-tenths of the stock was represented, and after consultation among the stockholders it was thought best to grant them the extension to the 16th of March next, as any other decision of the owners would have precluded any prospect of a future sale of the mine.

Albany News: Every one who has mingled with the colored population in this part of the moral vineyard has doubtless noticed evidences of the existence of a spirit of strong rivalry between the preachers and church dignitaries. Among the self-made and self appointed class of spiritual advisers and pulpit orators, this rivalry often leads to downright, open-handed jealousy, and it is not an unusual occurrence, in the rural districts, for one of these ignorant, self-opinionated expounders of the "Word" to challenge a rival for notoriety to a pulpit contest.

Every plantation and neighborhood has one or more "exhorter," "class leader" or "licentiate," who is regarded by his set as a leader in everything—more especially in politics and religion, which go hand in hand in the articles of faith and rules of practice adhered to by this race of people, or such of them, at least, as dwell in the southern states and have a "previous condition of servitude."

An instance which aptly illustrates the spirit of jealousy that often exist between the class of pulpit orators just referred to, was related to the writer a few days ago by a prominent citizen of Lee county He had occasion to visit a plantation some mile from his own, and was accompanied by a colored divine who was in his employ. During the day his pious companion met another preacher of the same faith and complexion, and when the two sable elects came face to face our informant overhaerd the following dialogue between them:

"Good mawning, Brudder Sims."

"Mawnin', sir; dat's Brudder Slappey, I believe—how do you do dis mawnin'b'.

"Jes' tolerable—how's you?"

"I'm' so'sto be 'bout, thanks to de Lawd."

"You gwine to stay 'bout here to-night, Brudder Sims?"

"Well, I dunno; I'se jes' passin' 'bout wid' Mr. ——, an' I dunno wher'er we will git out'n de settlement 'fo' night or no."

"Well, I jes' dars you to stay on dis plantashun an' meet me down at de chu'ch to night. I'se done heer'd 'bout yo' braggin' as how you could beat me er preachin', an' now I jes' wants to git you down to de chu'ch waunst, an' I'll show you wher'er you can beat me a preachin' or not."

"Yes, I can beat you, too, an' fur as dat's concerned, I'd like to stay an' lay it on to you, but I dunno if I can be wid you to-night. I's been heerin' 'bout yo' braggin, too, an' I'd jes' like to get de chance to show you wher'er I can preach or not!"

"Well, den jes' stay over if you dar—stay over; dat's all I wants you to do!"

"Sartin I will if I can, an if I can't, I'se gwine to meet you, providence permitt'n', de very naixt chance I gits; an' when I does git er hold of you I'll show you dat I wasn't called o' de Lawd for nuth'n'."

Augusta Amateurs in Sandersville.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—The Augusta amateur theatrical club, composed of Misses Heckle, Dorr, Prietchard Hansberger, and Messrs. Dorr, Reidy, Rice, Aansberger and Lawrence, chaperoned by Mrs. Augugt Dorr and Mrs. Sumner, is in town. This club presented the melodrama, "The Comrades," to a large, intelligent and enthusiastic audience at Watkins' hall in our town last night.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS —THE BEST TONIC.
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

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TUTT'S PILLS

"THE OLD RELIABLE."
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
Indorsed all over the World.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
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THE OPIUM HABIT CURED IN TWO WEEKS!
And On the Most Fair and Safe Terms.

I want it distinctly and emphatically understood that you are not to pay one cent for medicine or board till you could conscientiously be qualified that you are free of the habit. Address
J. A. NELMS, M. D.
Smyrna, Cobb county, Ga.

Pond's Extract

Subdues Inflammation, Acute and Chronic. Controls all Hemorrhages, Venous and Mucous.

INVALUABLE FOR BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, CHAFINGS, STINGS OF INSECTS, PILES, SORE EYES, SORE FEET, etc., etc.

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy.

For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, it is unequalled—stopping pain and healing in a marvellous manner.

For Inflamed and Sore Eyes.—Its effect upon these delicate organs is simply marvellous.

It is the Ladies' Friend.—All female complaints yield to its wondrous power.

For Ulcers, Old Sores, or Open Wounds, its action upon these is most remarkable.

Toothache, Faceache, Bites of Insects, Sore Feet, are certainly cured by

POND'S EXTRACT.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS! USED IN HOSPITALS!

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Toilet Cream	1.00	Catarrh Cure	75
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Toilet Soap (3 Cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

Family Syringe, $1.00.

Orders amounting to $5 worth sent express free on receipt of money or P. O. order.

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$25 Reward

WILL BE PAID FOR CHARLES RABLETS. He is twenty-three years old, ginger-cake color, no beard, low and chunky, weight 130 pounds; had on red jeans pants and coat, new homespun shirt, black hat. He left about eight months.
JOHN W. NELMS,
Atlanta, Ga.

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DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is just what its name implies; a CURE for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and ills caused by a deranged or TORPID condition of the LIVER; Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Jaundice, Headache, Malaria, Rheumatism, etc. It regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, Strengthens the system, assists digestion.

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Thousands of testimonials prove its merit. ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

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Reliable evidence given and reference to cured patients and physicians.
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95 Whitehall Street,

Is just receiving and has on hand in addition to his large and varied stock the following goods for the

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Nuts of all kinds, American and Imported

WINES AND LIQUORS

—JUST RECEIVED FOR HOT PUNCHES—
1 Cask Wise's Irish Whisky,
1 Cask Ramsey's Scotch Whisky.
—FOR CULINARY AND TABLE PURPOSES—
1 Cask Very Fine Port Wine,
1 Cask Very Fine Sherry Wine,
1 Cask Very Fine Madeira Wine.

Also all kinds of Wines for Cooking Purposes. A few more bushels Rye and Barley Seed just received. Will have his stock seed Irish Potatoes and fresh Garden Seeds by the 1st January, 1885.

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December 19, 1884.

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FOR FIFTY YEARS, by Dr. A. L. Barry, an old practitioner, especially in Female Troubles, was at last rewarded in the discovery of that certain and safe specific for woman troubles, Luxomni. Luxomni is a preparation that daily grows in popular favor. Testimonials from responsible persons all over the country furnish ample evidence of the wonderful power of Luxomni as a remedial agent for the relief and permanent cure of all those distressing conditions incident to females. Luxomni is specially adapted to troubles of pregnancy, greatly amileorates the pangs of child birth, shortens labor, prevents after pains, and facilitates recovery. Owing to the strengthening and toning influence Luxomni relieves all MENSTRUAL IRREGULARITIES, and is a superior uterine sedative and tonic.

Price $1. If your druggist has not the preparation, address THE BARRY MF'G CO.,
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NOTE.—Luxomni is no alcoholic mixture, but combination of herbs and plants in package form from which a simple tea is made.

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We would like for every lady who is afflicted with any trouble peculiar to her sex to send us her name that we may mail her FREE our book on the

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Read what the "Southern World," says of it.

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WOMAN: Her Health and Happiness. Respectfully dedicated to Mothers, Wives, Sisters, Daughters. 16 pages.

This is the unpretending title of a pamphlet before us and we can truly say that we have never read a work containing so much important and interesting information in so small a small, a space. It is concise and comprehensive, and can be read with prot by the large majority of the female world. The early decay of the American women is due partly to lack of vigor of their mothers and grandmothers, increasing with each generation, and disregard of hygenic rules for the preservation of health. This little work details in graphic manner the progress of medical science, the peculiar dangers of the female sex and the path of duty and safety for them.

Any movement looking to the amelioration of their sufferings, the building up of their broken constitutions, and increase of their vigor and strength, thereby enuring to perfect health and happiness, is truly a philanthropic work. In this light we consider this small pamphlet a public benefaction and would recommend every lady to write for a copy and read it carefully. It will be sent free. Address the

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Of the remedies offered by this company, we may be permitted to say, that for the purpose specified they have no superior. The editor of his own knowledge can testify to their worth. The originator of these remedies is a gentleman of probity and standing, who has devoted years of study in their preparation, and the fact is apparent to all who use them, that they are specific remedies of incalculable value.—Southern World.

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Easiest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers. Henry Timken, Patentee, St. Louis.

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PURE and WHOLESOME.

It contains no injurious ingredients.
It leaves no deleterious substances in the bread as all pure grape Cream of Tartar and Alum powders do.
It restores to the flour the highly important constituents rejected in the bran of the wheat.
It makes a better and lighter biscuit than any other baking powder.

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Free TRIAL. Send for NERVITA, a certain cure for Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, from any cause. Trial package mailed for [illegible] DR. A. C. OLIN, Box 242, CHICAGO, ILL.

After a Frightful Fall.

A mason named Reighter, in Carl fell from a high scaffold and injured For a long time his leg was full of sores. The scars are still there, bu are all healed. The healing was acc in seven weeks by the use of Bro Bitters, which, by purifying the b strengthening the system, drove ou mors which had kept up the so Reighter is well known in Carlisl cinity.

The prohibitionists carried Union by a vote of 210 to 400.

In Valparaiso women are employed as street-car conductors.

At the late election 94 of the 165 voti Chicago were in saloons.

Dr. Fuller's Youthful Vigor Pills cu debility, impotence and spermatorrhea 429 Canal st., N. Y. we

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A cheerful temper, joined with inno make beauty attractive, knowledge de wit good natured.

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BRONCHIAL TROCHES, like all really g are frequently imitated. The genui only in boxes.

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MRS. E. W
Walnut Hills, Cinci

"I apologize for saying you could no mouth without putting your foot in editor to the irate old maid: "I sole you that when I said it I had no idea of your foot."

All Weakness of Genital Organ Impotency, and nervous disorders ly cured in thirty days, by the g Ricord's Restorative Pills. Bottl $1.25, 100 pills $2.00, 200 pills $3. $6.00. Magnus & Hightower, co and Decatur streets, Atlanta. W Lamar, Rankin and Lamar.

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Horsford's Acid Phosphate—Spec in Dyspepsia.

DR. JENKINS, Great Falls, N. H. can testify to its seemingly alm virtues in cases of dyspepsia, nervo morbid vigilance or wakefulness."

It is regarded as vulgar for Mexica ride on horseback.

ADELINA PATTI, the great says of Solon Palmer's Perfumes, T and other Toilet articles: "I unhe pronounce them superior to any I e Principal Depot, 374 and 376 Pearl Y.

A seamstress has counted the stitche There are 20,468.

One bottle of Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection, w syringe combined, cures without capsules, All druggists. tu,th,sa

At a carnival in Denver, Col., the gu ed in paper costumes.

DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING & C SAUCE. The finest mayonaise for and vegetable salads, and a superb It far surpasses any home-mad Everybody likes it.

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A handsome line of N broideries just received an it understood that these g for sale. We do not add 10 per cent in marking goods to cover credit l give this advantage to c mers.

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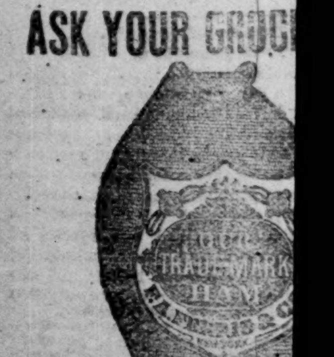

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LADIES.

ER YEARS OF PERFECT SUCCESS IN eating all diseases of women, I can insure a nent cure in every case. Scientific treat taken at home at very small expense with ately no pain, no caustics and no examina Book and question blank free. Address, tamp, DR. C. N. BRACKINGTON, 309 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky. tion this paper.

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istence, sent postpaid 100 in a book upon re of sixty cents, or a book of 50 notes upon t of thirty five cents. Address
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TRADEMARK
WHEAT BAKING POWDER.

PURE and WHOLESOME.

contains no injurious ingredients. eaves no deleterious substances in the bread as ure grape Cream of Tartar and Alum powders restores to the flour the highly important con ents rejected in the bran of the wheat. makes a better and lighter biscuit than any r baking powder.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH'S SONS,
ablished 1829. 55 FULTON ST., N. Y.

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ree TRIAL. Send for NERVITA, a certain cure for Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, from any cause. Trial package mailed for Dr. A. G. OLIN, Box 242, CHICAGO, ILL.

After a Frightful Fall.

A mason named Reighter, in Carlisle, Pa., fell from a high scaffold and injured his leg. For a long time his leg was full of horrible sores. The scars are still there, but the sores are all healed. The healing was accomplished in seven weeks by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters, which, by purifying the blood and strengthening the system, drove out the humors which had kept up the sores. Mr. Reighter is well known in Carlisle and vicinity.

The prohibitionists carried Union parish, La., by a vote of 900 to 400.

In Valparaiso women are employed exclusively as street-car conductors.

At the late election 94 of the 165 voting places in Chicago were in saloons.

Dr. Fuller's Youthful Vigor Pills cure nervous debility, impotence and spermatorrhea. $2. Depot 429 Canal st., N. Y. we fr su wky

A right education is not merely the reading of many books, but the ability of making knowledge useful to ourselves.

Premature Loss of the Hair May be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

THE superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts consists in their perfect purity and strength.

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful and wit good natured.

For Throat Disease and Coughs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, like all really good things, are frequently imitated. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

"Didst ever kiss a pair of ripe red lips?" inquired a modern poet. Well, we should smile! Who hasn't? As the Texas delegate said, "What are we here for?"

CINCINNATI, O., April 14, 1884.—S. B. SMITH & BRO., Covington, Ky.—Esteemed Sirs: I have been troubled with a serious kidney affection, and seeing your advertisement, concluded to try a bottle of your May Flower, though without much hope of being benefited by it. The first bottle worked splendidly, and persevering with it use, I am entirely relieved of my painful illness. Any one can write to me and I will reiterate what is here written.

MRS. E. WITHER,
Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

"I apologize for saying you could not open your mouth without putting your foot in it," said the editor to the irate old maid; "I solemnly assure you that when I said it I had no idea of the size of your foot."

All Weakness of Genital Organs, Sexual Impotency, and nervous disorders permanently cured in thirty days, by the genuine Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills. Bottles 50 pills $1.25, 100 pills $2.00, 200 pills $3.50, 400 pills $6.00. Magnus & Hightower, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, Atlanta. Wholesale by Lamar, Rankin and Lamar.

The marquis of Lorne is talked of for the lord lieutenancy of Ireland.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate—Specific Virtues in Dyspepsia.

DR. JENKINS, Great Falls, N. H., says. "I can testify to its seemingly almost specific virtues in cases of dyspepsia, nervousness and morbid vigilance or wakefulness."

It is regarded as vulgar for Mexican ladies to ride on horseback.

ADELINA PATTI, the great songstress, says of Solon Palmer's Perfumes, Toilet Soaps and other Toilet articles: "I unhesitatingly pronounce them superior to any I ever used." Principal Depot, 374 and 376 Pearl street, N. Y.

A seamstress has counted the stitches in a shirt. There are 20,468.

One bottle of Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection, with syringe combined, cures without capsules. $1. All druggists. tu,th,sa-wk

At a carnival in Denver, Col., the guests appeared in paper costumes.

DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING & COLD MEAT SAUCE. The finest mayonaise for meat, fish, and vegetable salads, and a superb table sauce It far surpasses any home-made dressing Everybody likes it.

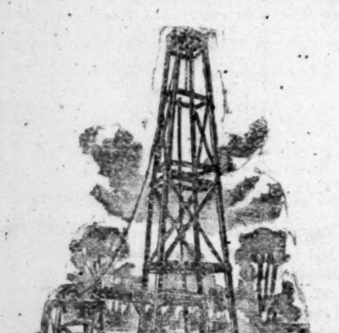
D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

SPOT CASH,

A handsome line of New Embroideries just received and we wish it understood that these goods are for sale. We do not add an extra 10 per cent in marking up our goods to cover credit losses but give this advantage to our customers.

JNO. F. PFEFFER. O CRANHOWER. M. HOLDER

JNO. PFEFFER & CO.



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Deep Wells a Specialty.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

TRADE MARK
HAM
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AND BONELESS BACON

NONE GENUINE

UNLESS BEARING OUR PATENTED TRADE MARKS; A LIGHT METALLIC SEAL ATTACHED TO THE STRING, AND THE STRIPED CANVAS, AS IN THE CUT.

RELICS OF THE SAVAGES.

Remains From the Indian Mounds of North Georgia.

From the Savannah, Ga. News.

One of the most interesting and valuable collections of Indian relics, probably, in existence anywhere in the south, is in possession of Mrs. Mary J. McGlashan, widow of the late John McGlashan, at her residence on Jones and East Broad streets. For thirty years Mr. McGlashan devoted his entire time outside of his business to the study of early Indian history and the collection of Indian relics and remains. He was an enthusiast on the subject, and spent months at a time delving into the Indian mounds in the neighborhood of Macon and in various parts of the state.

A room in the modest little home of Mrs. McGlashan is devoted to the results of her husband's study and investigations. The collection which lines its walls is unfortunately without a catalogue, and aside from the knowledge of the visitor, there is nothing to indicate the periods of history which it represents nor the purposes which the hundreds of curious remains were intended to subserve. The collection is particularly rich in arrow and spear heads, comprising over 8,000 specimens. Every known kind, form and size made or used by the southern aborigines is represented. The Indians were largely dependant on the use of the bow and arrow for provisions, and more arrow heads are found than of any other implement used by them. The specimens in Mrs. McGlashan's collection are made of flint, jasper, quartz, pellucid crystals, violet and smoky quartz and chalcedony. The forms and tints are exceedingly numerous and beautiful. The perfect arrow and spear head of every size, proportioned and polished until even modern art could do no more, is embraced in the collection. There are also a large number of incomplete specimens found in places where the manufacture of war implements was carried on, the work having been for some reason abandoned. It is believed that the manufacture of spear and arrowheads was carried on as a trade by the old men, and that they were about the first articles of commerce among the savage tribes. The business was considered an honorable one, and those who followed it had a free passage from tribe to tribe. Most of the spear and arrow-heads were made in mountainous and hilly regions. When a stock accumulated the makers took them to the coast tribes and traded them for shells and other articles not found in the country occupied by the makers. The collection, in this feature, has been pronounced by experts who have made the subject a study the best in Georgia, and probably anywhere in the south.

The collection is also rich in axes and celts. The "grooved" axes are made of hard and tough stone, greenstone or diorite being the favorite. They resemble the ordinary steel ax of to-day in shape, and were made by grinding the material on sandstone and other hard substances. They are called "grooved" axes because they have a groove around them to hold the handle. The ceremonial axes have edges on both ends and are shaped like an ordinary ax. A hole is drilled in the centre for the handle. Some of them are perforated with holes, doubtless made to string the ax around the neck. They are made of talcose slate and steatite, and are very frail, being evidently not made for use, but for ornament, and as marks of distinction, like the "victory stone" of the Scandinavian warrior. A number of very fine celts are among the collection. They are wedge-shaped, or with the tops rounded, square, pointed or flat. The cutting edges are rounded or semicircular. They are from three inches to a foot in length, and were used without handles.

The "maize crushers" or "triturating stones" comprise another important part of the collection. They are circular in form, with two flat surfaces, or one flat and the other convex, and can be conveniently grasped and manipulated with one hand. They are made of diorite, agate and flint, and were used as pestles to crush Indian corn. Belonging to this branch of the collection is a number of pestles from seven to eighteen inches in length, and rounded at both ends, used for grinding corn in a mortar. One of the finest specimens is a mortar hollowed out of a detached block of stone, which had doubtless been in use for many moons, having been worn perfectly smooth by the action of the pestle.

Among the collection of pipes are a number of extremely large size, which, no doubt, served as pipes of peace in the hands of the fierce and swarthy warriors. They are of sand and limestone excavated and reduced to form by friction and the intervention of sand and water.

A number of fine discoidal stones used in a game called chungke, in which the early Indians took a deep interest, form an interesting study. Chungke was their great gambling game, and had about the same effect as draw poker has on the average "sport" to-day. History tells of many a poor brave who staked his all on the game, and having lost, ended his life a suicide. The stones with which it was played—a number of which are comprised in the collection—are circular in shape, with diameters varying from one to ten inches. They are from one-fourth to two and one-half inches thick, and are hollowed out on each side. The game was started by hurling the stone and then hurling spears at it as it flew. The one whose spear was nearest the stone when it lit, or who struck it, counted.

By far the most interesting feature of the entire collection are the samples of Indian pottery. The southern Indian excelled all other known tribes in the manufacture of pottery. Kettles, vases, pots for holding oil, water and other purposes and of the greatest value were made by them. The potter's wheel was unknown and their pottery was made of red, blue and yellow clay, worked by hand and dried by the fire or in the sun. One of the finest specimens is a large pot shaped like a modern kettle and which has evidently been used for cooking. Another perfect specimen is a flat-bottomed jar with a very narrow neck, covered with circular and bead ornamentations. It resembles closely a Greek vase. It is very delicate, and its completion must have made glad the heart of the Indian woman by whom it was wrought. Another fine specimen is a small cup made of red clay, about the size of a teacup, with a handle on the side and shaped very much like the square teacup now considered fashionable. There are a large number of other fine specimens in the shape of jars, jugs, bowls and pots.

Mr. McGlashan also devoted much time to the collection of petrified wood, oysters and animals' remains. He had intended to prepare a descriptive catalogue of his work, but died suddenly before doing so, and it is, therefore, impossible for any but an expert to tell the locality where many of the most interesting relics were found. They all came, however, from the Indian mounds in the northern part of the state.

The collection, from its extent and value, has attracted considerable attention recently, and it is understood that an effort will be made to purchase it either for the Georgia Historical society or the Telfair academy.

The Elberton and Anthony Shoals.

From the Lincolnton, Ga., News.

There is a project on foot to build a railroad from Elberton to Anthony Shoals. The plan by which this end of the line is proposed to be built is as follows: Parties owning property in the vicinity of Anthony Shoals and along and near the route to Elberton are asked to subscribe land to the enterprise, conditioned upon the completion and operation of the road. A number of people have come liberally to their support but only about a third of the requisite amount has been raised. There will be a meeting in Elbert county near the shoals on the 21st instant, when all who are interested will be expected to be present.

Bachelor and Widower.

From the Franklin, Ga., News.

Well, it seems that some of our old bachelors are not going to let the widowers have full sway in this country. One day last week one of our widowers went to one of our neighbor's (a widow) to see if he could hear of a lost yearling, but he made it convenient to spend a few hours before he left. He had not been there very long before one of our bachelors called in to see about fixing a spinning wheel for the good lady.

A MARVELOUS TALE.

The Straightforward Record of the Doings of a Remarkable Man.

Scientific Truths and Substantial Facts as Strange as Any Legendary Romance.

Wonderful Reminiscences Covering Experiments and Experiences of Unusual Character.

If the facts I herewith present are true, and I have every reason to believe that they are, I say unhesitatingly the subject of this sketch is the greatest, most skillful physician on earth.

If these strange and wonderful statements are correct, I think the readers of the Globe will agree with me that since the age of miracles and period of marvels there has never lived upon this globe such a healer.

It may not be said of him that the winds and the waves obey him, but it is claimed that disease is his prey and death his spoil, and that his cures are as strange and wonderful as those long ago, when, by the touch or word, the sepulchers released their dead.

I refer to Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston. With his phenomenal practice, not by any special cure, has he excited some rural locality, but from time to time by cures as miraculous as those of the Bible times has he startled the world. The death chamber has he frequently changed into one of joy equal to the bridal by stopping death's approach, and touching the exhausted heart and fading cheek

WITH THE WAND OF LIFE.

Hundreds, if not thousands, are living who will attest that from the shadows and dews of death, as the heart made its last pulsation, he stopped in a most marvelous way the last step of dissolution, restoring life, gave them back to their friends in health, and often in less time than it takes to tell it.

His practice has increased like the cloud the size of a man's hand, until now, cosmopolitan, it fills the earth. This great and growing practice he has built up, not in an obscure, semi-barbarous country, but in the heart of the most intellectual, scientific and critical city upon the earth. Professors, physicians, ministers, and all kinds of critics in the presence of his astonishing cures are astounded. I do not think Dr. Flower understands the modus operandi of these cures himself, nor does he pretend to explain them. But that he is continually curing when other physicians fail, giving sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, making the lame walk, and removing the horrible diseases of cancer, consumption, etc., is a fact as well known and established as the battle of Bunker Hill. Educated as I was in the allopathic school of medicine, I was naturally prejudiced against Dr. Flower and his new methods of practice, which antagonized very much that which I had been taught was the orthodox essence of medical practice; but, stricken down with disease which rendered life a burden too great to be borne, I turned as a petitioner to him I had heretofore opposed, but not until I had exhausted the skill of the medical schools of both Europe and America, and had been informed by the highest medical authorities that I could never see, nor even be helped in my heart and bronchial troubles, which menaced not only health, but life, making every breath a pain,

AND EVERY STEP A CROSS.

How he cured me I cannot tell. I took a course of treatment of some months at his hands and my disease disappeared like snow before the approaching spring. I was blind, but now see. For years I smothered most of my time for breath, suffered the horrors of hemorrhages, palpitations and prostration almost unto death. That I now see perfectly, and am free from all trouble, and all who know me know to be a fact.

I have made a most thorough examination of Dr. R. C. Flower and his methods of cure. I have frequently visited his office and occasionally his home. I have talked freely with his patients, and I have spared nothing in acquainting myself with the treatment and care of one of the most wonderful physicians the earth has ever produced.

The following facts are well known in connection with Dr. Flower's practice:

First. That he can tell any one their disease better than they can tell it themselves, and that he can see and read the interior condition of persons as readily as the pages of an open book; able to read the exact inner condition of a patient as soon as he enters his presence. He can treat them inteligently and with unerring accuracy without ever making a mistake.

Second. He devotes his entire time to his patients, lives for them and among them. He is strongest when others are weakest, and his

SUPERNATURAL POWER

blazes to the front when others despair. A minister said to me, "Man's extremity is Dr. Flower's opportunity."

He posesses not only this intuitional or supernatural power in the detection of disease, but also in its treatment and cure. It should be remembered that his patients are, as a rule, regarded incurable by other physicians. I mean they go to Dr. Flower as a last resort, when help every place else has failed them. I have seen the sick come and go from his office by hundreds. I have seen them come on crutches, and go away leaping with joy, come blind and go away seeing, come suffering all agonies of disease, go away without pain and in smiles. True, many of them are not cured so instantaneously, for in many cases it requires several months of faithful treatment, but the cure is almost sure to come, and in either case the end is the same.

A MARVELLOUS CASE.

Some nineteen months ago Edward P. Canought, an immensely wealthy East India merchant, of Hyde Park, London, visited Dr. Flower. He was helped into the office by his body servant and wife. "I have come, Dr. Flower," he said, "over 3,000 miles to see you. I am well acquainted with your cousin, Dr. William Flower, of London, surgeon to the queen, and president of the London Zoological association; also your relatives of Stratford, England, who have done so much for others as well as themselves. Hearing, as I have, such great things of you, I have come, as a last resort, to see if you can do something to prolong my life. I would say at the outset that I have been treated by the most eminent physicians of England, France and Germany. They were unable to help me, and have pronounced my disease incurable and my days very few. I presume," he continued, "that my disease is paralysis and rheumatism; consumption of the stomach and bowels, and Bright's disease of the kidneys." "Stop a moment," said Dr. Flower, "you need not tell me anything about your troubles, for I can tell you better than you can tell me." Then, putting his hand to his ear, he said in a few seconds, "Mr. Canought, it is my opinion you have been treated for troubles you have never had. May I ask you if you ever had the black tongue, a disease most common in Asiatic countries?"

"BLACK TONGUE! BLACK TONGUE!

"Great heavens, what do you know about my having the black tongue?" was the reply, as the face whitened like ashes. "Never mind what I know about it; haven't you had it?" "Yes." "And didn't the doctors take a large number of insects or worms, visible under the microscope, from your tongue?"

"YES! YES!

But that has been years ago, and my tongue has been well ever since." "Yes, but from your tongue they went all through your system. They have for years infested every part of the mucous membrane and held high carnival in your muscles. They have produced decay or consumption of the kidneys as terrible as ulcers in the lungs. They have nearly ruined the mucous membrane and muscular texture. This is an explanation of your kidney, stomach, and bowel troubles; but in addition to this you suffer from what many Englishmen do, a form of rheumatism known as gout. It is certain that nothing can help you unless this dreadful cause is removed, and at this late hour it is doubtful if this can be done." "Well, take my case, doctor, spare nothing on me, do the best you can, and

GOD HELP MY CHANCES."

"I would rather not undertake your case, for I feel that I have not the time to give you what attention your case would require." "Great heavens, must I die like a dog in the very sight of what I believe is a cure, after so many years of unsuccessful treatment?" and bursting into tears he said: "Oh, doctor! if not for my own sake, for the sake of my little girls and my wife, oh! save me if you can!" This was more than Dr. Flowers could stand, though he is constantly seeing the sorrowful side of life. "I will take your case," he said, "though there are but few chances in your favor, but these chances shall be yours. I will stand between you and death, and give you a new lease of health, though I wring it from my own life. The spear of desolation shall not touch you. The last hour of change you were so near a few minutes ago shall be postponed. You shall live out your natural life, enjoying reasonable health and strength, but not the strength and vigor of early days. It will take months to work this change, but have no fear, I swear to you it shall be done." I, with others, heard these startling words as they fell from the Doctor's lips. "Great heavens! what can they mean?" I said. "Can he

DRIVE DEATH BACK,

like a tiger to his den?" In nine months Dr. Flower dismissed his patient as cured, and ten months have elapsed since the treatment ceased. A letter from Mr. Canought, dated Geneva, Switzerland, August 24, 1884, states: "I have been spending the summer upon the continent, riding, yachting, hunting and fishing. I have been and am now enjoying most excellent health: am free from pain, with the exception of occasional pains in my feet. I presume you will say gout. It is nearly ten months since I ceased your treatment, and take it all in all, I hardly ever felt better than I now do."

I shall make no comment upon the following wonderful cures: they are few of the many, and only illustrate what Dr. Flower is doing for suffering humanity:

WAS IT A MIRACLE?

Mrs. G. Martyn, Hotel Putnam, Boston, says: "At 7 years of age my son Edward was attacked with what the physicians termed 'meningitis,' and shortly afterward he was taken with spasms of the glottis, said to be caused by inflammation. This went to the brain, and for months the boy was apparently 'possessed with seven devils.'

"Physician after physician was called in but no one of them was able to afford my boy any relief.

"Finally one of Boston's most celebrated experts, a specialist in diseases of the brain (one whose testimony in the Guiteau case has made his name prominent before the world), examined the boy. He said that his brain was completely honeycombed with inflammation, but could promise no relief. He advised his removal to an asylum. To this I could not give my consent, as long as I had strength left me to care for him, and thoroughly disheartened and almost helpless, I continued my weary vigils.

"At this juncture I consulted Dr. R. C. Flower. A very few minutes in his examining-room soon convinced me that at last I was in the presence of one who could justly be named 'a master of his art.'

"My boy's whole physical life seemed to him an open book. He recalled to me an attack of scarlet fever which had occurred when the child was but three years of age, and told me that then were planted the germs which had since developed and caused all his trouble; that the inflammation was due to the presence of a myriad of parasites, and assured me that he could cure him. His knowledge of the case and his confident assurances so encouraged me that I arranged with him for a course of treatment, which I began immediately. That very night was a turning point in my existence, for from that time until the present Eddie has continued to improve.

"Before the course of treatment was out he told me that his work was accomplished, and that all my boy needed now was to take his place among other boys, to go to school, run, play and develop naturally. I left Dr. Flower's office after the most pleasant half hour in my life, with the great tears of joy chasing each other down my cheeks and a heart overflowing with gratitude to the "Giver of good gifts," who had endowed this man with a knowledge and power that seemed almost divine in its magnitude and strength. My son is now attending school regularly, and holds his own, either mentally or physically, with others of his age.

A WONDERFUL CASE.

I interviewed Mrs. Ellen D. Flanders, of No. 117 Gorham street, Lowell, Mass. She said:

"I have been examined by eighteen physicians, representing all the different schools, and have been under treatment by half of them. My trouble was pronounced 'congested gall stones passing through the liver,' and for all these years I have had from two to three spasms each week of my life. I haven't words to portray the terrible pains at these times. They so reduced my strength and vitality that for the last three years I have been but the mere shadow of my former self, and in utter despair for years I prayed to God to take me home.

"As a last resort in my desperation I consulted Dr. R. C. Flower. He told me I was suffering from a fungus growth indicative of cancer, and for that he treated me. The result shows that he was right and they were wrong, for he has cured me, while under their treatment I got worse and worse. Yes, sir, you can use my name; there are hundreds here in Lowell who know me, and know what my sufferings have been for years, and if the knowledge that he has saved me will be of any benefit to other suffering souls, in heaven's name spread it wide. I seem enthusiastic, you say. Well, perhaps I am; but if you had been as far inside death's portals as I have been, and had been drawn out and restored to health, hope and happiness by this wonderful man as I have been, you could hardly be less enthusiastic than I am."

THE INCURABLE CURED.

To establish the correctness of a wonderful cure which has lately come to my ear, I visited Miss Emma J. Smith, of Norway, Me. After I explained my visit, she said:

"I commenced treatment under Dr. Flower's care March 1, 1884.

"I was terribly bloated, and suffered excruciating agony, and could scarcely walk or get about. My disease was tumerous and dropsical, and I had been for months under treatment, but without relief.

"When I went to Dr. Flower it was as a last hope, for I had been pronounced as incurable.

"His diagnosis differed from that of the other physicians who had examined me, but he gave it as his opinion that he could cure me in about six months.

"The six months expired September 1, and here I am, a living example of the truth of his promise. My troubles are all gone. My appetite has returned, and I am growing stronger every day. I have gained thirteen pounds of flesh in the last six weeks, and am once more enjoying life.

"Yes, sir, Dr. Flower cured me after every hope had gone, and I certainly consider him the best physician in the country.

IF NO DR. FLOWER THEN NO E. E. CLARK.

I next visited Edward E. Clark, of Auburndale, Mass. He said:

"I have been in business in Savannah, Ga., for several years, but was compelled this spring to give up and come home, being completely broken down in health. I have had malaria in all its forms. My last attack was what is termed 'breakbone' fever. Every bone in my body ached if I made the slightest motion. I had no appetite, and could take no nourishment; would lay for days in a dead stupor, and if aroused would drop right off again. My mother was so alarmed about me that she insisted that I should be taken to Dr. Flower, of whose ability she had heard glowing accounts. Finally to gratify her, I was taken into Boston to consult this wonderful man.

"My half hour in his consulting-room was a revelation to me. He knew me, and could describe my ailments better than I could myself. He seemed to go right to the root of the disease, and then followed it up, describing its ramifications and effects. His intimate knowledge of my condition convinced me that he knew what he was about, and I placed myself in his hands with full confidence in his ability to cure me. The result shows that my faith was well founded. I fully believe that were there no Dr. Flower there would to-day be no E. E. Clark, for just as sure as the sun rises and sets, just that surely was I sinking into my grave, when he took me by the hand and assured me that there was still a future for me."

STILL ANOTHER.

Mr. Charles R. Coon, 494 Main street, Fitchburg, Mass. "When I first saw Dr. Flower in the fall of 1882, I had been suffering for sixteen months with a serious trouble of the liver, attended with a considerable amount of cancerous humor, my whole system being completely deranged. I was utterly prostrated, being unable to walk across the room. The physicians of Fitchburg were unable to do anything for me, and in my large circle of relatives and friends, my mother alone believed that I could live three months. My pain and suffering were indiscribable, and at times it seems as though death would be a welcome relief. While in this condition I was taken to Boston to see Dr. Flower.

"His examination of my case was, to me simply wonderful. He had been with me during every hour of my illness, he could not have described my ailments any better. He showed the most intimate knowledge of my condition, and promised me a certain cure. I remained in Boston under his care for eight weeks, at the end of which time I was so thoroughly recovered that I came back home a new woman. I continued taking his remedies, to strengthen and tone up the system, for another month, and then, feeling no further need for them, discontinued them. I am to-day heavier and better than I ever was in my life.

"I cannot find words to express my appreciation of Dr. Flower. I am thoroughly satisfied that to him I owe my life. It has been my greatest pleasure to recommend him to any of my friends who may have been ill, and I am happy to say that every patient of whom I have any knowledge has been benefited by his treatment."

A letter of inquiry addressed to Byron C. Scoville 69 North Elizabeth street, Chicago, Ill., brought promptly by mail the following:

"H. P. Wendell, Boston, Mass.—Dear Sir: I received your letter of the 5th inst., asking my opinion in regard to the professional ability of Dr. R. C. Flower, of your city. I would say two years ago last January I was taken sick. I applied to the best physicians in this city, both allopathic and homeopathic gave each a fair time to study my case, and took their medicine with the strictest regularity, and lived up to the minutest direction. But it was all to no purpose. I spent nearly eighteen months in the pine region of Wisconsin and the Colorado mountains for my health, but returned home an invalid. I was at last forced to keep my room. My physician, an intelligent and skillful gentleman, frankly told me there was no hope for me. I heard of Dr. Flower and I started immediately for Boston, arriving there was more dead than alive. I saw the doctor. He asked me no question, but told me how long I had been sick, the various diseases I had been treated for, such as dyspepsia, cancer of the stomach, and kidney diseases. He said modestly that he thought he could help me, but would not say cure me. He gave me medicine, and from the first week I commenced to improve. I returned home after an absence of only two weeks, surprising my family with my improved condition, and from that day to this they have joined me in praising Dr. Flower. He did more good than I or my friends imagined mortal man could do. Since then I have not been absent a day from the office from sickness, which has been more than a year, and I am now enjoying better health than I have for years.

"I believe him equal, if not superior, to any man on earth in his profession. If he treats you and you live as he dictates you will be another of the throng that say, 'All praise to Dr. R. C. Flower.'

Dr. Flower has of late arranged the business of his practice and perfected his system of work that he is able to take a trip occasionally to the west and south, stopping a day or two at the principal cities, thus enabling thousands of his patients who are unable to go to Boston and yet need him to consult him personally. Sometimes his own car, taking on and off at the different patients as he tours through the otels he is always crowded with desire to become patients, many of them coming hundreds of miles to see him. His practice at his office during his absence is under the management of his brother and other associates. It would always be well for those who contemplate visiting his office to first ascertain by wire or letter if he is at home. His system of treatment is so perfect that he is enabled to treat his patients with almost the same success through the mail as if under his own personal supervision. Dr. Flower is a small, smooth-faced man, though with a perfectly developed physique and very large head. He is quick in his movements and in his perception.

"BY WHAT POWER

do you perform these mighty cures?" I asked him not long ago. "This is the question everybody asks," he replied, laughingly. "I don't know that I can tell you exactly." "You seem to do the work of a great many men, and never take a rest; are you not afraid you will soon wear out?" "No, sir, I am not. But I would rather wear out than die like a good many so covered

WITH RUST."

"About how many patients have you, Doctor?" "A little over 27,000." How many examinations have you made?" "Over 116,000." "Do you like your profession?" "Yes, very much. I enjoy it as perhaps no man ever enjoyed anything."

A case came under my observation once which amused me very much. Two men, both from Vermont and neighbors, came to see Dr. Flower—one about himself, the trouble being of a paralytic and rheumatic nature; the other for his wife (she accompanying him), her trouble being cancer and bronchitis. They were delighted with the examination, and were eager for treatment, but wanted to know first what the charge would be.

"I will charge you," the doctor said to the man with paralysis and rheumatism, "$500 for a full course of six months' treatment; and you (to the other man) for your wife $1,000 and she will require eight months' treatment." "Perfectly outrageous," they replied; "never pay it in the world." "Very good," replied the doctor; "you are the interested parties and must be the judge. I cannot treat you the way you should be treated for anything less. I could treat you the way you have been treated for nothing, but would do you no good; you have both been doctoring for a long time and steadily growing worse. You have made

ALL THE MISTAKES

you can afford to: one more, and it will be your last. You have come to me as a last resort. I spare nothing within my reach to save my patients. If I take the case you should be willing to pay a reasonable sum, or at least secure me from loss, if I assume the responsibility." Strange indeed are some people! They will pay willingly to save their stock or keep up their farm, but grudgingly to save a wife or themselves. They both took treatment and recovered remarkably fast. A few months later they revisited Dr. Flower's office, bringing several of their sick neighbors for treatment. The old gentleman whose wife had been treated told me he did not begrudge the $1,000, and thought at the time it was cheap, but he hated to pay anybody his first price; that if Dr. Flower had asked $2,000 and fell to $1,000 he would have been highly pleased, and he should always believe that the doctor can see if a man is trying to fool him, the same as he does the physical condition. A Methodist presiding elder told me the following story, and it is

TOO GOOD TO KEEP:

"I was sitting," he said, "in Dr. Flower's office, No. 1752 Washington street, Boston, Mass., when an old German from New York by the name of Peters entered with his son. He seemed very much excited. In a few minutes the doctor entered the reception room. The old gentleman, supposing he was some student or young man connected with the office, turned to the doctor and said: 'See here, young man, here is $1; put it in your pocket and go and tell Dr. Flower that there is a gentleman that must see him right away.' Dr. Flower, hardly able to suppress his laughter, told him to keep his dollar, but he would try and have the doctor see him very soon. Everybody in the room laughed heartily, but the old man was ignorant as to the cause.

"The doctor soon returned and introduced himself to the old gentleman as Dr. Flower. He seemed plagued—half vexed at first (he was expecting to see an old man, and, as he told me himself, a very old man). 'I want you to see my lip; I am afraid I must die. Bad cancer, bad cancer, all mine doctors say

I MUST DIE.

I give you $5,000 to cure my lip—$5,000 down in the hand to cure my lip.' The doctor examined the lip and gave it as his opinion that the physicians had been mistaken: that it was not a cancer. Then taking a small vial from his case he applied a drop of the liquid to the cancer. In a few minutes after it had dried, Dr. Flower brushed off the dead, scaly substance, and placing a mirror in the old gentleman's hand, said: Now look at your lip. It was a clean, smoth healthy sore. Then applying a healing ointment, gave the old gentleman instructions to return in a week or ten days. At the expiration of the allotted time the old German came back to the office intoxicated with delight. His lip was entirely well, and after expressing his gratitude (in German dialect) he pulled out his well-stuffed wallet, and asked the doctor what he must pay. 'Oh, about $200,' said the doctor. Great God! $200? Did that little amount of treatment cost you $200?' 'No,' replied the doctor, 'it did not cost me anything, scarcely. I did not charge you for the small amount of treatment, but I charged you for what to do for your lip.' The old gentleman paid the bill smilingly, and said he had forgotten his agreement to pay $5,000, and he had now saved $4,800."

H. P. W.

In the Boston Globe, November 16, 1884.

Horsford's SELF-RAISING Bread Preparation.

THE HEALTHFUL & NUTRITIOUS

BAKING POWDER

restores to the flour the strength giving phosphates that are removed with the bran, and which are required by the system. No other Baking Powder does this. It costs less, is healthie ie and stronger than any other Powder

HOME TESTIMONY.

Prof. H. C. White

STATE CHEMIST.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA,
Chemical Laboratory.

Office of State Chemist,
ATHENS, Ga., June 26, 1884.

I have been familiar for a number of years with the general character of Prof. Horsford's phosphate preparations. Recent examinations made some of the "Acid Phosphate" and "Bread Preparation," show them to be exactly what is claimed for them in the circulars accompanying the packages. The "Acid Phosphate" is a concentrated solution in water of Acid Phosphate of Lime. The "Bread Preparation" is a mixture of Acid Phosphate of lime, carbonate of soda and flour. When mixed with water, carbonic acid gas is liberated and a double phosphate of lime and soda is formed and remains in the bread when baked. In ordinary cream of tartar baking powders the substance left in the bread after "raising" is rochelle salts—a double tartrate of soda and potash. The phosphates are usefu mineral substances in animal nutrition and growth, the tartrates are not.

In my opinion the Phosphatic Powder is, therefore, preferable to the others, so far as healthfulness is concerned. H. C. WHITE.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS: TRY IT
su we fr & wk n r m

Manhood Restored

REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NEEDHAM ORgan, in good condition; or would exchange for a sideboard. Apply at, or address Organ, No. 11 East Cain st.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND FULL CAROM billiard tables. Inquire at Markham house. tf

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Wagons.

FOR SALE CHEAP—5 GOOD FARM MULES and one leather top buggy. Inquire of S. H. Venable & Co., 9½ Peachtree st. sun wed

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A HARNESSMAKER—ONE THAT understands the use of the National Wax Thread Machine; single man, must be sober. Address, with reference, F. G. Hadaway, Athens, Ga

WANTED—MEN TO SELL AUTOMATIC GAS burners, appoint agents and sell rights. Reduces gas bills ½. Parsons & Massey, 156 La Salle Street, Chicago.

HELP WANTED—Females.

WANTED—A GOOD WHITE GIRL TO DO housework in a small family. Professor E. H. Kruger, 150 Loyd street.

WANTED BY A MARRIED LADY—A COMpanion and assistant about household duties. A lady who can come well recommended will receive liberal compensation and enjoy a pleasant and permanent home. Address, with references, Lock box No. 12, LaGrange, Ga.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at their own homes, $3 to $4 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address with stamp, Crown Manufacturing Company. 294 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 30t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING A PAIR OF mules for sale can find a cash purchaser by addressing "Glendale," P. O. Box 86, Atlanta, Ga

WANTED—Boarders.

PARTIES WISHING GOOD BOARD WILL DO well to consult this column. tf

GOOD BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS CAN keep their houses full by advertising in our ten cent column. tf

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—TO BORROW $500, SIX MONTHS on $2,000 mortgage. Interest paid monthly in advance. Address "Safety," care Constitution

PERSONAL.

ZACK TAYLOR IS HERE AT 24 W. ALABAMA street, and keeps as of old a first-class stable. Carriages, buggies and horses for hire and for sale, and plenty of room for boarding horses. 3m

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LEND—A FEW THOUSAND DOLlars will be loaned on good security. Address, with full description of security, postoffice box 437. tu,wed,thu

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, very convenient. Terms very low if taken at once. Call at 61 Wheat street.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, CONTAINing nine rooms and basement, gas and water, large vegetable garden. Desirable tenant can secure a delightful home. Address G. B., this office.

FOR RENT—WHOLE OR PART OF A 7-ROOM house on Forest avenue. Board taken in payment if agreeable. Apply at 205 Peachtree st.

FOR RENT—$30.00—A NINE ROOM TWO STORY house. Good neighborhood. Inquire at T. C. F. H. I. G. P. H. Snook.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

NOTICE—THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT railroad company offers for rent its vacant freight depot in Atlanta, with the use of adjacent track. Apply to the undersigned at the office of said company. L. P. Grant, president. Atlanta, October 25th, 1884.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT, 70x200 FEET, ON street car line, in West End, cheap, if taken by 1st March. After that it values, ... Robert L. Rodgers, room 30, over Jones. Galva...

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL GIVE MAN AND WIFE RENT OF NICE room free to stay on place. Reference required as to character. Address Room, care postman No. 3.

PATENT RIGHTS—MR. R. H. J. GARLAND HAS recently opened an office at 10 Broad street, in this city, for the sale of patent rights on commission. Inventors and parties who desire to have their patent rights handled to advantage will do well to correspond with Mr. Garland. He has had an extensive business experience, and will make it to the interest of his patrons to deal with him. All correspondence promptly attended to. All parties desiring to purchase patent rights are invited to address R. H. J. Garland, 10 Broad street.

NOTICE TO INSURERS.

We hereby give notice that we will issue policies of Insurance from this date without the extra charge of 15 per cent. Those who have dropped their Insurance on account of red slips are requested to call and renew. JOEL HURT.

Walker White
SEED CORN.

500 Bushels White Seed Corn for sale. Address
W. F. LEIPER,
su we Murfreesboro, Tenn.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

—VIA—

Atlanta & West Point R.R.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 11th, 1885.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LINE

Between Georgia, South Carolina and the North to

NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS

and all points in the Southwest. Three daily

PULLMAN SLEEPERS

Between Washington, Atlanta and Mobile and New Orleans.

TAKING EFFECT SUNDAY, JAN. 18th, 1885.

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 50.	No. 52.	No. 54	No. 2.
Lv. Atlanta...	12 30 pm	11 40 pm	3 00 pm	3 55 pm
Ar Fairburn...	1 13 pm	12 28 pm		4 43 pm
" Palmetto...	1 25 pm	12 43 pm		4 57 pm
" Newnan......	2 00 pm	1 14 am		5 28 pm
" West Point..	3 43 pm	3 09 am	5 22 pm	
" Opelika......	4 32 pm	3 58 am	6 00 pm	
" Columbus...	7 22 pm	5 46 am	7 22 pm	
" Montgom'y	7 00 pm	6 30 am	7 55 pm	
" Pensacola...	5 03 am	6 25 pm		
" Mobile.	2 40 am	2 00 pm	2 05 am	
Ar. N. Orleans	7 45 am	7 30 pm	6 20 am	

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

	No. 51.	No. 53.	No. 55.	No. 1.
Lv.N. Orleans	8 20 pm	8 00 am	11 00 pm	
" Mobile.	1 15 am	1 35 pm	3 35 am	
" Montgom'y	8 05 am	9 00 pm	9 45 am	
" Columbus...	8 45 am	9 06 pm	8 45 am	
" Opelika......	10 24 am	11 35 pm	11 42 am	
" West Point.	11 13 am	12 29 am	12 21 pm	
" Newnan......	12 52 pm	2 18 am	8 51 am	7 51 am
" Palmetto......	1 27 pm	3 48 am	7 24 am	8 24 am
" Fairburn......	1 41 pm	3 02 am	8 38 am	8 38 am
Ar. Atlanta......	2 30 pm	3 45 am	9 25 am	9 25 am

Pullman sleepers between Atlanta and New Orleans on all trains.

Western railroad sleepers on trains 52 and 53 between Atlanta and Columbus.

Train 52 connects at Montgomery with trains for Selma and Eufaula.

CECIL GABBETT, Gen'l Manager, } Montgomery, Ala.
CHAS. H. CROMWELL, G. P. A., }
A. J. ORME, General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day in the week, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed, postage free, at $1 per month, $2.50 for three months, or $10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principle southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper, and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Over 1,000 a Week!

January 1, 1885	23,300
January 10, "	30,000
January 17, "	31,200

The Weekly Constitution is climbing as rapidly as ever to the 50,000 circulation it has set for this season! This week we print

31,200 COPIES!

WE INVITE AN INSPECTION OF

Our Mailing Lists, Our Postage Account,
Our Press Register, Our Paper Bills.

—AND—

Our daily cash receipts of weekly subscription

Is proof of the circulation we claim. It is absolutely guaranteed to every advertiser, and made plain by any test he may suggest. Remember

31,200

Are the figures for this week. The figures for January, 1st, 1885, were

23,300,

SHOWING A GAIN IN SIX WEEKS OF

7,900 COPIES.

ATLANTA, FEBRUARY 18, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states at 1 a. m.: Local rains and partly cloudy weather, southwesterly winds shifting to westerly and rising, followed in west portion by falling temperature.

THE rumor that Mr. Cleveland would take the world into his confidence, and announce the composition of his cabinet, this week, has been officially denied.

THE Mexican government, having become aware of the intention of the Mormon elders to found a settlement in the republic, is taking steps looking to the prevention of such a disgraceful acquisition.

YESTERDAY the people of New Orleans enjoyed their annual jubilee, which was witnessed by thousands from all parts of the [illegible] fails to give the addi[illegible]propriation to the exposition, then the calm which will follow will be oppressive.

SENATOR THURMAN will not visit Mr. Cleveland at Albany, but will probably see him later. The report that Senator Pendleton had written a letter to the president-elect, urging the selection of Mr. Thurman as a member of the cabinet, is pronounced incorrect, both as to the past, and as a probability in the future.

THE business before congress appears to be in fair condition to be disposed of in time for the adjournment by limitation. The only fear of an extra session comes from the "one-idea-men," who are willing to sacrifice the interests of the country in order that they may air their hobbies. The present fear is from the silver agitators.

HOWLING FOR MEAT.

Mr. Clarkson, of the Iowa State Register, grows worse and worse. It was thought he had reached the deepest depths of malignity when he slanderously said a northern man could not come south in safety, and for that reason advised his father not to attend the Farmers' convention in New Orleans, though he was vice-president of the society.

Mr. Clarkson now says, "The rebels should have been hung at the close of the war," and to "show THE CONSTITUTION of what the people of Iowa think of its people," he reprints a story of the horrors of Andersonville prison, written by ex-Governor Gue. As to Andersonville, that was bad enough. No prison of war can be less than bad. With her ports closed and medicines made contraband of war, with neither means or opportunity for fitting hospitals, the south could not make her prisons such as she would have desired. With her prisons illy built, set in the midst of a vast negro population, with almost every able-bodied man at the front, and the defenseless homes of women and children at the mercy of any insurrection or commotion, the laws of the southern prisons were of necessity strict and rigid. Still with these disadvantages to contend against, we challenge comparison of the death-rate of the war-prisons of the south with those of the north. It was by irrefutable statistics, winged with eloquent speech, that the late Senator Hill forever closed the mouth of Mr. Clarkson's late candidate for the presidency on the subect of Andersonville, and proved beyond question that the south, with her pitiful resources and her pressing dangers, was as humane and as merciful with her prisoners as was the north, with the world at her command. But why should this discussion be revived? War is cruel at best, and the man who invokes its cruelty, after twenty summers have made green the graves of its heroes, to embitter its survivors, is neither brave nor patriotic.

It is plain that Mr. Clarkson is inconsolable. The conclusion forces itself that he is regretting patronage more than party, and that it is a lost cabinet place more than a lost principle, that moves his virtuous soul. He howls like a man who was howling for meat. His is a wail that comes from the bowels rather than the heart. The truth is Mr. Clarkson is a political bully. He has lorded it over better republicans than himself in Iowa so long that he began to think he owned the country as well as the party. By his stubborn mismanagement he has so weakened republicanism in Iowa that he felt desperate need of the rich patronage Mr Blaine had promised him. And now this is gone, and Mr. Clarkson is sick.

We have the best reasons for knowing that this ill-natured and disappointed blusterer does not represent the true republicans of Iowa. It was disgust with just such narrow and venomous men as Clarkson that drove thousands of republicans from the party and defeated Mr. Blaine. We have before us now a letter from Fairfield, in his state, in which the writer, who has never voted anything but the republican ticket, says: "The respectable republicans of the northwest are heartily ashamed of his conduct," and another from a republican in Winterset, in his state, saying "We are tired of his efforts to continually stir up hatred between the sections." The day of bigots like Clarkson is over. When the republican party arrays itself for the next campaign it will be found that such as he have been sent to the rear. If they are not, the party will be foredoomed to defeat.

REPUBLICAN TOURISTS AND TWINS.

It is stated that Colonel Robert Ingersoll, the great republican infidel leader, and the Hon. Stephen W. Dorsey, the great republican star-route leader, propose to make the tour of Europe together. These distinguished republicans have been very busily engaged, since the star-route trials, in which Dorsey was indicted for theft, bribery and corruption, in developing the material resources of a western ranch, and they have been as successful in this business as Dorsey was in the system of star-route jobbery in which the Hayes administration and the entire republican party were his partners.

The trial of Dorsey, it will be remembered, gave that statesman such a clear view of republican gratitude that he drew the curtains of a Pullman palace car about him and retired to New Mexico, refusing to affiliate with any of his late republican partners except Colonel Ingersoll, who, in his capacity of friend and counsellor, stood between Dorsey and the penitentiary. Out of sheer gratitude Dorsey gave Ingersoll a share in his New Mexican ranch, and now the dividends of that business are of such proportions as will justify them in visiting and viewing the relics of the old world.

The idea is a very good one, and will be unanimously approved by the people of this country. We are extremely anxious that the intelligent inhabitants of the effete monarchies of the old world should have the opportunity of making the acquaintance of two typical republicans. With the exception of old man Noyes, of Ohio, Europe has never been brought face to face with a typical republican statesman, and the fact that Noyes was unable to speak any other language than his own native Sandusky dialect went far towards crippling his influence and limiting his acquaintance.

Motley, Lowell, Bret Harte, and, in fact, all the distinguished Americans who have been honored with the attention and the esteem of foreigners, are merely democrats in disguise; and every American patriot will be glad to know that two genuine representatives of the immoral, irreligious and thieving republican party are to make the tour of Europe hand in hand. We feel that at last our long-suffering country is to be vindicated.

ATLANTA'S PET NAME.

The Griffin Sun expresses a desire to know why Atlanta is called the Cracker City. No doubt the name seems to be somewhat indefinite, suggesting to the unreflecting mind the idea of bake-shops and biscuit factories, but it is a name that accurately describes the business and social forces that have contributed to the growth and prosperity of the city. The name was bestowed on the town by THE CONSTITUTION when, on one of several occasions, it undertook to show that Atlanta, instead of being the outgrowth of northern energy, enterprise and capital, was really the natural and inevitable development of forces that are intensely and peculiarly southern and Georgian. On the occasion alluded to, we were at some pains to show that, while everybody with brains, and pluck, and energy had been made welcome in Atlanta, the business and working population of the town was mostly made up of Georgia and East Tennessee crackers, men who, starting with nothing but their native intelligence, had been successful not only because they deserved to be, but because they had demonstrated their ability to out-trade the Yankee traders and out-swap the Yankee swappers, behind a tree, in the public square, on horse-back—anywhere and everywhere. We showed that, contrary to current belief, Atlanta is a Georgia town, made by Georgians and run by Georgians—always including the tough contingent of East Tennesseeans who are as like to the Georgia crackers as if they had been rocked in the same cradle. We have never heard any objections to the name, but if there are any objections they come too late. The name will stick. Atlanta is the Cracker City.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know what the war in Egypt and the Soudan is about. If we had known our correspondent's name and address and had asked him the same question two or three weeks ago, he would keenly appreciate the awkwardness of the situation.

A NEW YORK paper prints portraits of Mrs. Frelinghuysen and Miss Tilly Frelinghuysen. For our part, we think Gail Hamilton's remarks have ample justification. We do not blame her for going to war.

THE Philadelphia News revives the story that Proctor Knott's famous Duluth speech was written by Colonel Pat Donan. This man, Donan, has had an eventful career. He fought in the confederate army and after the war edited a paper in Danville, Va. He showed more boldness than discretion and was soon hunting another job. Drifting to Washington, he met Proctor Knott, and, as the story goes, wrote for him the Duluth speech. Later, in Missouri he started The Caucasian, an intensely partisan and personal paper. He is now a citizen of Dakota, and is as strong a republican as he was once a democrat. As a bohemian journalist, wild rover and spread-eagle orator, Donan is known throughout the length and breadth of the land. It requires more than ordinary talent for such an erratic character to keep his head above water.

THE worthy editor of the New York World appears to be angry with the admirable editor of the New York Sun. This is a very bad state of affairs. The great metropolitan engines of truth should not abuse one another. They should dwell together in unity and peace.

IT is said that Frye, of Maine, hates everybody from the south and everything southern. The salvation army should pray for poor Mr. Frye. As the south is a very [illegible]ive part of the republic, notwithstanding all [illegible]ts to the contrary, it is no wonder that Fr[illegible]ays in a stew.

POOR old man Evarts has already begun the work of stirring up sectional strife. The people of the country will discover before very long that there is not a smaller man in the republic than this same Mr. Evarts.

A SHORT time ago the Kennedy family moved into a new house in Bellefonte, Pa. Living or staying with Mr. Kennedy, or "Canada," as the name is generally pronounced, was a young widow woman, whose name was Mrs. Spangler. She assisted Mrs. Kennedy, who is a dressmaker, to sew, and also in the work of the household. The other members of the family are the husband, our good-natured friend "Davy;" the eldest son, George; the second son, Joe, and the little boy, Walter. Some weeks ago a series of very peculiar demonstrations began in the Kennedy residence, many of which were witnessed, not only by the family, but by the neighbors. We believe the first thing that was noticed was that certain spools of thread jumped off the sewing machine or mantel-piece without any perceptible human agency. Next a dog's head which worked loose in a neck socket leaped clear out, struck the ceiling with force and fell to the floor. Then the heater gave a lurch, and the poker, which was lying on top of it, flew across the room with great violence and struck against the wall with such force that it might have killed little Walter, who had just left that part of the room. On another occasion the dining table jumped several feet from its position into the middle of the room, a barrel up stairs rolled across the apartment, and when Mrs. Kennedy went up to see what was the matter the discontented barrel was found sitting on end on the bed. One evening the young widow, Mrs. Spangler and a girl, the daughter of Mr. John Fellenbaum, were doing something, paring apples or potatoes, or something of the sort, when a ball of fire shot right at them, scaring them pretty nearly out of their senses. "Oh, Lord!" exclaimed the girl, "what's that?" But the ball of fire vanished without doing any harm. Naturally this stirred up the women. In fact Mr. Kennedy was also in a state of mind. After a few councils of war it was decided to vacate the premises, and the Kennedys moved into another house. The Bellfonte people laugh, but nobody is willing to live in the mysterious house at any rent, or even rent free.

MR. CLEVELAND sent no valentines.

MISS MAMIE ANDERSON's step-pa refuses to allow his portrait to appear on the three-sheet posters. In this country such a manifestation is nicknamed self-abnegation.

JOHN ROACH was interested in the Pacific mail subsidy. And where was little Bill Chandler?

THE Cubans, despairing of better times, are emigrating in large numbers to Mexico. Even the better classes are going. The rulers of Cuba see with mingled pain and pleasure this transfer of capital and enterprise from the island to the mainland. During the past eight years Mexico has prospered and made rapid advancement. On the other hand, Cuba is ruined. A correspondent writes: "The commerce, the wealth, the great prosperity and credit that its merchants and planters enjoyed from 1832 to 1876, all have terminated. During the year 1881 more than 1,700 business houses have fallen into bankruptcy. More than five thousand vacant houses are to-day counted in Havana. Cuba has never before witnessed the frightful misery that to-day everywhere prevails. From this misery results an alarming increase of crime, of prostitution, without example in the history of this people, of a hopeless discouragement that threatens social annihilation. The harbors, once so full of ships, where could be seen the flags of all nations, are deserted; only the colors of Spain and occasionally those of America and of England are now seen in our ports. Hope of the future has almost vanished, and about all that remains is a yearning to escape ruin by abandoning the island."

THE Hon. John Bull has his estimable hands full. He is trying to catch El Mahdi, keep an eye on Bismarck and dodge the dynamiters all at the same time.

MR. GLADSTONE's career has displayed none of the brilliant impetuosity of Pitt. At twenty-four Pitt was prime minister. Gladstone had to wait for that high honor until he was nearly sixty. But Gladstone in his old age has many of the qualities displayed by Pitt in his youth. He has that heat and vivacity which struck Bacon as presenting "an excellent composition for business." True, his peace policy has been disastrous, but it would probably have led to the same results under any man's leadership. England's troubles do not all spring from Gladstone; they are the outcome of an injudicious policy for which the premier is not entirely responsible.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York World writes that if a man wants to do the best brain work he must eat little. Sir Isaac Newton, when writing his "Principia," lived on a scanty allowance of bread and water and vegetable diet. Dr. Fordyce, the distinguished surgeon, ate but one meal a day. Very few men can write well on a full stomach, and many literary people die because they eat too much. The World correspondent is merely giving expression to views long entertained by the majority. At the present day people hold a different opinion. Dumas, Dickens, Sala, Bayard Taylor and many others who could be named were famous for their love of good cheer and plenty of it. The immense quantities of food and drink consumed by these writers did not make their productions weak or lacking in brilliancy. The fact is, the only rule that can be laid down is that a man should live in accordance with the requirements of his constitution. Mr. Cable, for instance, transforms tea and toast into interminable mazes of words, while Bret Harte finds that the roast beef of old England and French brandy fill a long felt want in his particular case.

THE Buffalo Express has discovered that nine-tenths of the New Yorkers are under the impression that they live in the state of "Noo York." The Express is wrong. Nearly all of the New Yorkers we know anything about, claim that they live in "Noo Yark."

A COMMUNICATION from Cave Spring, for which we have not space in our columns, reports considerable distress along the line of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. Our correspondent states that the laborers and material men whose wages and pay were in arrears at the time of the appointment of a receiver now see no prospect of being paid. Some of the contractors, overseers and bosses are in the same fix, and therefore cannot pay their hands These people all live along the line of road, and their failure to receive their money has left them penniless and in debt to the merchants who advanced them supplies upon the strength of their connection with the road. It is deeply to be regretted that the embarrassed condition of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia compels these poor people to wait for their just dues, but it is to be hoped that the matter will be straightened out before long.

TWENTY years ago a dealer in pianos on the installment plan sold an instrument to a poor young man named Cullen. Young Cullen paid all but fifteen dollars, which he was on his way to pay when he was knocked down and robbed. The seller of the piano turned up with strictly business punctuality and attempted to move the piano back to his store. Cullen, however, reasoned with him, meanwhile holding his bulldog by the collar to keep him from tearing the music man to pieces until he gave the signal. The piano dealer was soon persuaded to let the matter rest. This little matter has rankled in Cullen's mind for a score of years, and now that he is a state senator in the New York legislature, he is endeavoring to have a bill passed to prevent installment dealers from taking away property from delinquent debtors without first getting an order from a court in which a civil action has been instituted, giving the defendant an opportunity to be heard. Th[illegible]ative f[illegible] probably pass, and it all grows out [illegible]nary affection [illegible]cident in Cullen's early life.

THE Philadelphia papers continue to abuse Mr. Gosse because he abused the architectural beauty of their town. This is right. The man who doesn't feel a thrill of delight when he beholds cream-colored window-blinds and crimson curtains has no soul to speak of.

EDMUND YATES, the London editor, is enjoying himself so well in jail that some of the Chicago editors are about to apply for berths.

MR. CLEVELAND's cabinet is still in the shape of an unanswered conundrum.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

An Important Matter.

Large Mustache, Atlanta, Ga.: Is it a breach of etiquette for a gentleman with a mustache to eat soup or like dishes from the end of a spoon?

Yes, if he is going to eat soup he should trim his mustache so that he will not offend his companions at the table.

The Democratic Platform.

W. J. R. Oxford, Ga.: Where can I get the last platform of the democratic party? I wish to ascertain the position of the party with regard to the whisky question.

You will find it in any almanac issued by the New York and Philadelphia dailies. The platform takes a decided stand against sumptuary laws.

Several Questions.

T. H. M., Jackson Ga.: 1. What will it cost to go to Texas and back from Atlanta, and have the rates been reduced? 2. Who reigned in England before Queen Victoria? 3. Who were her ancestors, and has she any brothers and sisters? 4. Has slavery been abolished in Cuba? 5. Is there any probability of the exposition closing now and reopening in the fall? 6. Where can I get a manual of Texas?

1. Write to a railroad ticket agent in Atlanta. 2. William IV. 3. The duke of Kent and Victoria, daughter of the duke of Saxe Coburg Saaelfeld. No. 4. Yes. 5. No. 6. Order from any Atlanta bookstore.

Protection to All.

W. McH., Rome, Ga.: 1. Is a man, who was born in Georgia, of parents of African descent, and never before the courts for crime, a citizen of the United States when he arrives at the age of twenty-one? 2. If so, what rights has he that the incoming administration will affect?

1. He is a citizen of Georgia until he removes elsewhere. 2. His rights under the law will be perfectly secure. The new administration will protect the rights of all.

An Old Coin.

Subscriber. Elberton, Ga.: What is the value of a half dollar of 1806 and where can I dispose of it?

We cannot undertake to give the value of any old coins. The best way is to address an old coin dealer in one of the large cities.

Will Live on Soup.

From the Buffalo Courier.

A French scientist has written a pamphlet which proves theoretically that the future man will have a large brain, but no natural teeth.

Poor Old Man.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Lord Tennyson has had another attack of poetry, but no serious consequences are apprehended. The ailment is of a very mild form.

Carries a Door-Mat With Him.

From the New York World.

Edward Tucker, a negro, who claims to be eighty-five years old, has a habit of wandering through the streets with a door-mat under his arm. He was arrested as a suspicious character. At the Jefferson Market court yesterday he was asked why he went through the streets in that manner.

"Judge," he responded, "I was a slave before the war. I never go into a house with soiled shoes; I take this mat to wipe my feet afore I go into a house, sir."

He was discharged.

Price of a Cow's Tail.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

In Somerset county, N. J., the other day, a 'squire's jury settled the value of a cow's tail when removed from the animal alive. A bad boy figures in the case. He is Horace Coddington, whose father undertook to pasture Charles F. Hains' cow along with his own. One day, while Horace was driving the bovines from pasture, he thought it would be lots of fun to tie the tail of the Hains cow to the tail of his father's cow. The joke was carried out and then the cows began to kick. Finally the Coddington cow ran away with her own tail and the tail of the Hains cow. The case, which had been in the courts a year, was finally decided, when the jurw gave Hains a verdict for $10.

He Was the Bearded Lady.

From the St. Paul Globe.

"We teach a Sunday-schooll class? Yes, indeed," said a pretty young St. Paul society lady the other day. "For a long time I used every Sunday to teach a class of little boys at the mission Sunday school, a branch of our church at home. There were quite a number of them ranging from eight to fourteen years old, and they were just as intelligent and smart as I could have wished. But, do you know, the first Sunday that I took that class I was amused. Of course, I wanted to know their names, where they lived, and in fact who they were. Questioning them in turn I found their answers quite satisfactory until I came to a bright little fellow about ten years old. He told me his name and where he lived, but when I asked him his father's business he did not reply at once. I reassured him with my brightest smile, but felt dubious when he said he guessed he couldn't tell me that My curiosity was now aroused, and I at once made up my mind to know all about it. Thinking of the horrid dynamiters and burglars and all those awful men we are constantly hearing about, it was with some trepidation that I insisted on his telling me. His reply reassured me to a greater or less extent, and was: 'My papa is the bearded lady twice a week at the dime museum.'"

Where Wilkes Booth Took His Last Drink.

Gath, in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Noticing that Agnes Booth, the widow of Junius Brutus Booth, has married again, I am reminded of an interview I had a few days ago with a gentleman named Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson, a tall man, somewhat disabled by a broken leg, kept a saloon next door to Ford's theater, in Washington. I inquired what he remembered about the tragedy, and he said: "I enlisted in one of the New York regiments during the war, although I was a western man, and in the course of the war I opened a place in Tenth street, Washington, next to Ford's theatre. It was a frame house. The back of the saloon extended nearly to the back of the theater. Booth called me "Ferg," and was in and out of my place almost daily for a considerable period, and especially toward the time of the assassination. He came in with David G. Herold, who accompanied him in his flight. They were together several times on the day of the murder, and I suppose that Booth took his last drink, before he killed the president at my bar. In fact, I know he did, for I saw him going into my bar but a little while before the crime, and I witnessed the crime myself, from a place immediately opposite the fateful box.

The General's Coffee Pot.

From the Southern Bivouac.

General M—— was a good officer. His division of infantry was well kept in hand in camp and on the pitched field. Rail-stealing was a bucking offense, and straggling in the presence of the enemy well nigh a capital one. The consequence was that method and promptness characterized all his subordinates, and, from posting a sentinel to mustering on the battle front, there was celerity and precision. Perhaps the best organized corps under the despot was his household body of detailed servants. But above all these, towered high in authority Jim, the major-domo of the military family.

One moonlit evening, two days before Lee's surrender, General M—— was informed by Jim that some supper could be gotten at a house near by. For three days the wagons had not been up, and the general was anxious about them.

"Jim," said he, as we swept along through the country, now and then pausing to pick our way across a gully, "how about the wagons?"

"The wagons, sur, is all rite," said Jim, rather hesitatingly.

"How about the horse team?" said the general.

"Jes' left it, sur, safe an' soun'," was the reply.

"And the mule team? My English coffee-pot is in that, you know."

"Yes," said Jim, "I know. Pretty rough times for it, too. 'Twas packed in a hurry, and—"

"What!" said the general, suddenly halting. "You don't mean to say that anything has happened to my coffee pot? Why, I wouldn't take a mint of money for it!"

"Oh, no," replied Jim, "it's all right; only I'm afraid it's got ramjammed a little."

"Ramjammed? Thunder and lightning! Who dared to ramjam my coffee pot?" roared the major-general.

"I dunno who's dun it," said Jim, tremblingly.

"You'd better know," said the general, as he rode forward. If there was one man rejoiced at Lee's surrender, it was Jim, for, like everything else of value, the coffee pot disappeared at Appomattox.

THE CAPTURE OF KHARTOUM.

A Graphic Oriental Picture by a Gifted Missouri Word Painter.

Major John N. Edwards in the Jefferson City Tribune.

Hot, dusty, stripped to the waist, panting for breath, lie the armies of El Mahdi in the Nubian desert. Just across the border is Khartoum, a sacred city of the plains. On its white walls and brilliant minarets have beaten the incessant sunshine of ages and the sand storms of the Soudan. With its face upturned to the broad blue sky; with its turrets and prayers, its tropical passion and its grand gardens of the gods, Khartoum sleeps the sleep of peace. Inside its walls the English soldiery tramp the narrow streets and cry out the night watch of the guards that relieve each other. Here and there the rustle of a gown; now and then the glimpse of a hooded woman, disappearing in the shadows of the pomegrannates—at her heels the clinging spurs and ribald jest of an English cavalryman. When the moon rises, its silvery beams play upon the spires of the government house and whiten anew the grey old walls of the palace. Just back of the gardens and within sight of the cooling waters of the Nile rest the soldiers of Gordon.

Midnight comes. The dogs of the orient cease their baying at the ball of silver that hangs low down in the purple sky. There is silence in the Nubian desert—a holy hush in the Soudan. From across the plains the night winds come to stir the leaves of the accacia and waft fresh perfumes through the gardens of the south. Hark! Faintly at first, then louder, then clear and beautiful sound the notes of a bugle at the barracks. But like a benediction after prayer, even that melody sinks to rest and God reigns alone in the tropic of cancer.

Suddenly, silently, as a thief in the night, an Egyptian soldier springs up among the tangled underbrush outside the city's gates. Another and another. Then a company. Then a regiment of deserters and mutineers march away over the hot sands to the tireless armies of El Mahdi.

When the sun rises there is carnage in Khartoum. Its ancient streets run red with the blood of British gentility and of Egyptian slavery. In one common heap are piled the dead bodies of the Turk, the Jew, the Syrian, the Copt and the Englishman, while the soldiers of the false prophet leap the low walls, and the armies of El Mahdi are triumphant.

Where is "Chinese" Gordon? The talebearers of the desert found no trace of him when the day was ended. The bold picquets of the press left him where they lost him when the gates of Khartoum closed after his army twelve months before. Whether he died at his post, powder grimed and savagely only the false prophet can tell. Whether, in chains and in slavery, he answers the ready lash of the Mohammedan God only knows.

Thus it ended!

Away toward the northward there is hurrying to and fro in Downing street. With war dispatches clutched in his nervous fingers, the grand old minister of England hastens to assemble his coadjutors. There are wails of agony and lamentations of great sorrow sweeping over the heather and across the downs into the very ear of the government. Stewart is in the heart of Egypt, standing like the fated Sphinx that must have perished where it stood. The policy of namby-pambyism is a failure. The day of action has come—terribly late, but portentously sure. Something must be done for Stewart. And as for Gordon, an exploring party of holy tramps from Damascus, perhaps.

What was it all about?

Gladstone thought once he knew. Since then he has forgotten. By this time the world knows, and if England finds her friends giving sympathy to a magnificent race of fanatics who staked all in defense of their own homes and their own goverment—she has only her self to blame. Now and then amid the struggle there may be glimpses of the Crescent and the Cross, but Christianity in chains and Mohammedanism on the free sands of Nubia are insoluble. The iron hand of England grasps its glittering scepter of tyranny and oppression, but the bare arm of the Arabian freeman, the brave heart of the Egyptian slave, defy alike the scepter of England and the blessings of a silly old man in Downing street.

Where else could American sympathy go but to the camp of El Mahdi?

MARRIAGE AT THE ANTIPODES.

The Queer Action Expected From a New Zealand Mother-in-Law.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In New Zealand it is customary to have a mock scuffle after the marriage. Yates gives a good example in describing a wedding he witnessed: "There was a little opposition to the wedding, but not till it was over, as is the custom here. The bride's mother came to me the preceding afternoon and said she was well pleased that her daughter was going to be married to Pehau, but that she must be angry about it with her mouth in the presence of the strangers, lest the natives come and take away all her possessions and destroy her crops. To prevent this the mother acted with policy. As I was returning from the church with the bride and bridegroom she met the procession and began to assail us all furiously. She put on a most terrific countenance, threw her garments about and tore her hair like a fury, then said to me: 'Hah, you white missionary; you are worse than the devil. You first make a slave lad your son by redeeming him from his master, and then marry him to my daughter, who is a lady. I will tear your eyes out.' The old woman, suiting the action to the word, feigned a scratch at my face, at the same time saying in an undertone that it was all mouth, and that she did not intend what she said. I told her I would stop her mouth with a blanket. She replied: 'That is all I wanted. I wanted to get a blanket, and so I made all this noise.' The whole affair went off remarkably well after this, all seemed to enjoy themselves, and every one was satisfied."

THE GAY WORLD OF COLOR.

From the Philadelphia News.

Electric lighting will have an immense influence in the future upon the use of colors, as it favors blues, which in some shades are made green, in others black by gaslight.

The colors to be popular in millinery next season include dusty miller (a grayish tint), absinthe, chartreuse, mastic (a light ecru), and soufre (bright yellow).

Hemlock green (a grayish green), lizard green (which is a little yellower than the preceding tint), and cat's eye (a silvery green) are among the new shades in which nun's veiling will be seen.

Black, myrtle green and seal brown appear to be the leading colors in boys' socks.

Vieux rouge, or old red, is what the French call one of the shades to be extensively used this spring.

Blue is a popular color on ginghams, as seventeen different shades are exhibited in this line of goods in plain colors and many varieties in stripes, plaids and dots.

All the yellow shades of gold in the new ribbons, etc., are much brighter than the old gold of last year.

Greens are seen in a variety of shades; moss greens reappear, also cresson and a pale shade called Chartreuse, there are the faint celadon and jade greens and the grayish greens of mignonette.

A new blue seen in imported millinery goods is termed vielle blouse usee. It is supposed to be the color of a workman's blouse after it has been used and its color softened by time.

The Roman stripes are new in ginghams, and show several bright colors together in one broad stripe on a clear white ground; blue, pink, green, red and yellow lines form one wide stripe, and there are plaids in which the same colors appear.

There is a rage just now for the beautiful Bulgarian embroideries which are used for a variety of purposes, notably for dishes. Gold and yellow silk in combination make charming effects in this exquisite work. For pin-cushions, toilet mats and a variety of different purposes these beautiful embroideries make effects which are perfectly lovely.

It is a noticeable fact that light colors predominate in satines and other cotton goods, and this gives them a much cooler and more summery appearance than the dark blues, reds and browns which found so much favor last season.

Blue is evidently to remain the favorite color in ginghams, as fifteen different shades of blue ginghams are shown in plain colors, and there are many varieties of striped, plaid and dotted ginghams made up of the blue shades that wash so well.

Deaf Left Ears.

From the New York Sun.

"Will you be good enough to let me walk at your other side?" said a gentleman to a companion with whom he was crossing the city hall park. "I am deaf in my left ear, and I have been trying for five minutes to get to your left side, so that I might hear what you say; but you seem to have been endeavoring to prevent me."

"Why, of course I have," was the reply. "I, too, am deaf in the left ear, and if we change sides I could not hear a word you said."

Both gentlemen looked astonished, and went on their way, laughing.

"There is nothing unusual in such an experience," said a New York aurist. "The left ear is peculiarly liable to deafness or partial loss of hearing. An immense number of persons rely wholly or in a great measure, upon the right ear to do the duty of two, and it very soon becomes trained to fully bear the pressure placed upon it. Persons who have been long deprived of the hearing of the left ear can usually hear sounds at a distance far more distinctly than those whose hearing is divided between two ears, owing to the peculiar sharpness acquired by the solitary organ, which is seldom sympathetically affected.

"The only inconvenience I know of in the loss of hearing by the left ear is when one is walking with a lady, or driving a friend in a buggy or otherwise so sitting that you cannot easily get your sound ear toward them. But for a constant traveler, such as a drummer, such an affliction is invaluable. No noise in a hotel can keep him awake at night. He has only to press his good ear to the pillow, and what can disturb him?"

THAT WIFE OF GREEN'S.

Marvelous Change Which She Wrought in His Manner of Living.

From the New York Times.

"Years ago, before he became prominent as president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, Edward Green was one of the most jovial, happy-go-luck bachelors that ever dawdled time away in a metropolitan club. He was fastidious to the highest degree. The fabulous tales of his thirty-one suits of clothes of varying shades and make, of that wonderful creature, his valet, who presided over and planned those intricate combinations in which Mr. Green had himself arrayed, is old enough. The truth is that Mr. Green—'Ned' was his title in the days I write of, before he yoked himself to that famous spouse of his—was good nature and generosity personified. With a safe little income of some $4,000, rounds of club suppers, stag parties and receptions were the chief events of his life as it dragged itself blissfully along day by day. With the approach of St. Valentine's day in a certain chilly February, however, this condition of affairs was brought to an astonishing close. His old habits, the sweets and solace of club existence, ended quickly, and forever—even the reign of the marvelous valet and the thirty-one suits ceased.

"And this is how it all came about, according to my gossip of the club.

"The dullness of a wintry afternoon's gray sky had driven Edward Green from the click-clack of the billiard tables. The card-room at the club had no attractions for him; nobody was at the tables, while in the reading rooms not a congenial spirit could be found; nobody there save the absorbed figures of a few white-headed frequenters, whose noses were busy traveling up and down commercial columns. Perhaps this is why he plunged his hands deep in his breeches pockets and sauntered with a listless air to one of the broad windows, commanding a fine view of the slushy streets. There an intimate friend afterward found him in a rather savage mood. Just as he began to chaff 'Ned,' a rather shabby vehicle, drawn by the soberest of bays, was slowly picking its way over the slippery cobble-stones. Somehow or other he became interested not alone in the crazy turnout, but in its occupant, who, in a costume of the primmest character, sat bolt upright in her seat in the chaise, and pulled and tugged on the rain swollen lines, which flopped up and down with every lift of the bays' haunches. It wasn't long before he got the story of the lonely driver from the willing lips of the frind at his side. Her Christian name was Hettie, and there was wonderful legend of wealth derived from a New Bedford whaler attached to the tale. Her solid dollars fairly dwarfed the listener's paltry $60,000—or rather what was left of it—for a valet and thirty-one suits even then was something of an expensive commodity. On his way to his luxurious bachelor chambers, Mr. Edward Green seemed to have had a mania, unaccountable to himself even, of diving into stationery shops and buying up all manner of valentines from a penny up. He was in a rosy mood when he donned his best dressing gown and sat him down beside a glowing grate of anthracite, while a snowy little round table was wheeled over to him by his abigail. The door closed and he began his solitary dinner. He fancied that the vacant place opposite him might be filled with advantage. Ruby romances, threaded with many a bullion lining, began to be mingled with the fragrant steam arising from his mocha. When the last wing of his partridge had been sufficiently toyed with, he walked up and down the room, returning to the table now and then to fill himself a generous goblet of Bordeaux.

"The repetition of this congenial practice only served to increase the rosiness of the atmosphere. He seemed to walk on ether, and lost himself in a gold ecstacy, a dream of ducats.

"He began to sort the valentines, and finally he made the selection of a richly illuminated card and slipped it, as he thought, into an envelope. A few moments later, the missive was on its way to its destination. Mistress Hettie opened it with some haste for a woman of her methodical habits, and found—a receipted bill of Edward Green. Hettie wasn't disappointed. Chance had its way, and she had already begun to esteem Edward Green. Edward Green evidently was a man who paid his bills. The little valentine episode blossomed into an open affection, and Mr. Green in the matter of cash has not been the loser by the life partnership he eventually established with his charmer."

CARDINAL PUFF.

Very Easy to Look at, But Not Everybody Can Do It.

From the Pittsburg Telegraph.

Cardinal Puff, though apparently very simple, is by no means easy to copy off hand. In a mixed party—especially if some young people are present—successive failures on the part of *those* who attempt to drink the cardinal's health give rise to a great deal of merriment.

The programme should be practiced in private, by the person who shows the trick, until he is perfect, or he will very likely make a mistake himself.

Take a wine glass and lift it by the stem with one finger and thumb. Wave it about and say, "I drink to the health of Cardinal Puff," and raise the glass to the mouth once, as though in the act of drinking. Put down the glass, making one little clink with it on the table. Next, stroke the right side of the face once, and the left side of the face once, with the finger that held the glass, and finally place the finger with one slight tap on the table near the edge.

Now repeat the whole of this, doing everything in duplicate—i. e., lift the glass with two fingers, drink to the health of Cardinal Puffpuff, raise the glass to the mouth twice, make two clinks when putting down the glass, stroke the right side of the face twice with two fingers, the left side twice with two fingers, and finally place two fingers with two taps on the table.

Lastly lift the glass with three fingers, drink to the health of Cardinal Puff-puff-puff, raise the glass to the mouth three times, make three clinks when putting it down, stroke the right and left sides of the face each three times with three fingers, and place three fingers with three taps on the table.

It is as well to introduce some variations into the final scheme, such as flicking the fingernail against the bottom of the glass before putting it down.

Ask anyone to copy what you have just done. As a rule there will be plenty of candidates; and, surprising as it may appear, they will nearly always fail, forgetting something or other. When one fails let another try.

If anyone attempts to go through the performance very slowly and deliberately, he may succeed the first time he tries. The fun of the trick is in procuring failures; so, should a candidate persist in proceeding very cautiously, tell him that the health must be drank more quickly, as you did it.

A MOUNTAIN THAT MOVES.

An Eighth Wonder of the World That Sings as Weirdly as the Sphinx.

From the Reese River Reveille.

Over in Churchill county, Nevada, there is a great curiosity, mention of which we do not remember to have ever seen in the papers. This curiosity is nothing more nor less than a traveling mountain of sand, The winds have gathered together a great heap of sand and keeps it constantly moving like an immense glacier. It crawls steadily along over valleys and through canyons, never ceasing, the sands making a low musical sound as they rub against each other, much as they do around the Sphinx every morning at sunrise, which gave rise to the legend that the stony statue was greeting the morning sun with a song.

But the moving mountain of Churchill contains still another peculiarity. While its sides are symmetrically formed and lay in folds like solidified waves there is no cone at the top. Instead of it going to a peak there is a hole there made by counter winds, and whoever is rash enough to scale the ridge and pass into that hole pays for his rashness with his life, for the fickle sands yield beneath his feet, and the more he struggles to get back the faster he sinks until he is smothered to death. The Indians tell of several of their tribe having been thus swallowed up, and no trace has ever been found of them since.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia.

From the Washington Republican.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, did a bit of good service to the country on Saturday, when by his sledge-hammer attack on the Hennepin canal section of the river and harbor bill he compelled the promoters of the scheme to expose their hand completely. It was shown that they, after getting a bill reported and placed upon the calendar from the committee on railways and canals, which properly has jurisdiction of the subject, had by a species of parliamentary legerdemain succeeded in saddling the project upon the river and harbor bill also through the pliant disposition of a committee that has no jurisdiction. What business a committee that by right deals solely with improvements of rivers and harbors has to appropriate money for a canal is not easy of explanation. The Hennepin canal project is one that should be dealt with by itself, so that it could stand or fall upon its merits. Unfortunately it is one of the class of schemes whose best chance for success lies in incorporation into an appropriation bill chock full of "log-rolling" and "trading" opportunities. Standing alone its friends know that it possesses a scant chance of success. But as it was clearly shown, thanks to Mr. Turner, that it had been put into the river and harbor bill in violation of the rule which forbids the incorporation into appropriation bills of the subject matter of bills pending upon the calendar, it will be strange if the obnoxious section is not knocked out of the bill to-day.

THAT WIFE OF GREEN'S.

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e New York Times.

s ago, before he became prominent as nt of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, Green was one of the most jovial, happy- bachelors that ever dawdled time away in politan club. He was fastidious to the degree. The fabulous tales of his thirty- s of clothes of varying shades and make, wonderful creature, his valet, who presid- and planned those intricate combinations ch Mr. Green had himself arrayed, enough. The truth is that Mr. Green— as his title in the days I write of, be- yoked himself to that famous spouse of s good nature and generosity personified. safe little income of some $4,000, rounds of ppers, stag parties and receptions were the ents of his life as it dragged itself blissful- day by day. With the approach of St. ne's day in a certain chilly February, how- is condition of affairs was brought to an hing close. His old habits, the sweets and f club existence, ended quickly, and for- ven the reign of the marvelous valet and ty-one suits ceased.

this is how it all came about, according to ip of the club.

dullness of a wintry afternoon's gray sky ven Edward Green from the click-clack of ard tables. The card-room at the club had actions for him; nobody was at the tables, n the reading rooms not a congenial spirit e found; nobody there save the absorbed of a few white-headed frequenters, whose ere busy traveling up and down commer- umns. Perhaps this is why he plunged his deep in his breeches pockets and sauntered listless air to one of the broad windows, nding a fine view of the slushy There an intimate friend after- ound him in a rather savage mood. Just egan to chaff 'Ned,' a rather shabby vehi- wn by the soberest of bays, was slowly its way over the slippery cobble-stones. ow or other he became interested not alone razy turnout, but in its occupant, who, in ne of the primmest character, sat bolt up- n her seat in the chaise, and pulled and on the rain swollen lines, which flopped down with every lift of the bays' haunch- wasn't long before he got the story of the driver from the willing lips e friend at his side. Her n name was Hettie, and there was ful legend of wealth derived from a New whaler attached to the tale. Her solid fairly dwarfed the listener's paltry $60,000— r what was left of it—for a valet and thirty- ts even then was something of an expen- mmodity. On his way to his luxurious r chambers, Mr. Edward Green seemed to d a mania, unaccountable to himself even, g into stationery shops and buying up all of valentines from a penny up. He was osy mood when he donned his best gown and sat him down beside a glow- te of anthracite, while a snowy little able was wheeled over to him by his abl- he door closed and he began his solitary He fancied that the vacant place opposite ght be filled with advantage. Ruby ro- , threaded with many a bullion lining, be- e mingled with the fragrant steam arising s mocha. When the last wing of his par- ed been sufficiently toyed with, he walked down the room, returning to the table now n to fill himself a generous goblet of Bor-

repetition of this congenial practice only o increase the rosiness of the atmosphere. ned to walk on ether, and lost himself in a stacy, a dream of ducats. egan to sort the valentines, and finally he the selection of a richly illuminated card pped it, as he thought, into an envelope. A oments later, the missive was on its way to ination. Mistress Hettie opened it with aste for a woman of her methodical habits, und—a receipted bill of Edward Green. wasn't disappointed. Chance had its way, e had already begun to esteem Edward Edward Green evidently was a man who s bills. The little valentine episode blos- into an open affection, and Mr. Green in atter of cash has not been the loser by the tnership he eventually established with his r.

CARDINAL PUFF.

Easy to Look at, But Not Everybody Can Do It.

om the Pittsburg Telegraph.

Cardinal Puff, though apparently very simple, is by no means easy to copy off hand. In a mixed party—especially if some young people are pres successive failures on the part of those who t to drink the cardinal's health give rise to deal of merriment.

ogramme should be practiced in private, person who shows the trick, until he is er he will very likely make a mistake him-

a wine glass and lift it by the stem with ger and thumb. Wave it about and say, k to the health of Cardinal Puff." and raise s to the mouth once, as though in the act king. Put down the glass, making one lit- k with it on the table. Next, stroke the ide of the face once, and the left side of the e, with the finger that held the glass, and place the finger with one slight tap on the ear the edge.

repeat the whole of this, doing everything plicate—i. e., lift the glass with two fingers, to the health of Cardinal Puffpuff, raise the o the mouth twice, make two clinks when g down the glass, stroke the right side of e twice with two fingers, the left side twice wo fingers, and finally place two fingers wo taps on the table.

y lift the glass with three fingers, drink to alth of Cardinal Puff-puff-puff, raise the the mouth three times, make three clinks putting it down, stroke the right and left f the face each three times with three fin- d place three fingers with three taps on le.

s well to introduce some variations into l scheme, such as flicking the fingernail the bottom of the glass before putting it

nyone to copy what you have just done. le there will be plenty of candidates; and, ing as it may appear, they will nearly fail, forgetting something or other. When s let another try.

one attempts to go through the perform- ry slowly and deliberately, he may succeed t time he tries. The fun of the trick is in ng failures; so, should a candidate persist eeding very cautiously, tell him that the must be drank more quickly, as you did it.

A MOUNTAIN THAT MOVES.

hth Wonder of the World That Sings as Weirdly as the Sphinx.

he Reese River Reveille.

in Churchill county, Nevada, there is a riosity, mention of which we do not re- to have ever seen in the papers. This y is nothing more nor less than a traveling in of sand. The winds have gathered to- great heap of sand and keeps it constantly like an immense glacier. It crawls stead- g over valleys and through canyons, never the sands making a low musical sound as b against each other, much as they do the Sphinx every morning at sunrise, gave rise to the legend that the stony statue eting the morning sun with a song.

he moving mountain of Churchill con- ill another peculiarity. While its sides are trically formed and lay in folds like solidi- ves there is no cone at the top. Instead of to a peak there is a hole there marked by winds, and whoever is rash enough to e ridge and pass into that hole pays for his s with his life, for the fickle sands yield h his feet, and the more he struggles to get e faster he sinks until he is smothered to The Indians tell of several of their tribe been thus swallowed up, and no trace has en found of them since.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia.

he Washington Republican.

Turner, of Georgia, did a bit of good service ountry on Saturday, when by his sledge- attack on the Hennepin canal section of r and harbor bill he compelled the promo- he scheme to expose their hand complete- was shown that they, after getting a bill re- and placed upon the calendar from the com- on railways and canals, which properly has tion of the subject, had by a species of entary legerdemain succeeded in saddling ject upon the river and harbor bill also n the pliant disposition of a committee s no jurisdiction. What business a commit- by right deals solely with improvements s and harbors has to appropriate money for is not easy of explanation. The Henne- al project is one that should be dealt with f, so that it could stand or fall upon its Unfortunately it is one of the class of s whose best chance for success lies rporation into an appropriation bill chock "log-rolling" and "trading" opportunities. g alone its friends know that it possesses a hance of success. But as it was clearly thanks to Mr. Turner, that it had been put e river and harbor bill in violation of the ich forbids the incorporation into appro- n bills of the subject matter of bills pend- on the calendar, it will be strange if the ob- section is not knocked out of the bill to-

ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

THE UNCERTAIN METHOD NOW PROVIDED IN CONGRESS.

The Pending Bills to Amend the Electoral Laws—The Hoar Bill and the Eaton Bill—The Senate Prepared to Resent Any Abridgment of Its Privileges—Personal Points.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—[Special.]—Senator Edmunds' disclaimer of any authority by virtue of his position as president pro tempore of the senate to count the electoral vote was a rebuke to the negligence of congress on a question of the gravest importance. Both houses of the present congress have had under consideration bills to better regulate the counting of the votes for president and vice president sent up by the electors of the various states. The two most prominent bills on the subject are so widely different that a compromise measure would be difficult to frame. As these bills represent the two extremes of opinion in congress they are indicative of great difficulty in the way of any legislation in this direction.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, and ex-Senator Eaton, now a representative from Connecticut, are the exponents of the two theories of the constitutional intent as to the electoral count. The Hoar bill has passed the senate. Its distinctive feature is the power conferred on the senate to act as a separate body whenever any question shall arise in its joint session with the house. The senate shall withdraw to its own hall and determine the question in dispute and return to joint session to announce its action. The concurrent action of both houses acting separately will be necessary to the settlement of any question. This would seem well nigh impossible when the two houses were of different political complexion. Mr. Eaton, on the contrary, concedes far less power to the senate. He would merge the seventy-six senators into a joint assembly with the three hundred and twenty-five representatives. On all disputed points the two houses would vote in joint session, a majority of the whole number to determine the result. This arrangement would give the senate less than one forth the strength of the house, but Mr. Eaton thinks this much is a gratuity from the popular branch of congress. His idea is that a strict construction of the constitution would not permit the senate even to be present officially when the presidential count is made. In the event that no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes the right of election is conferred on the house of representatives, a right which was exercised in 1825 by the election of Mr. John Quincy Adams. Mr. Eaton thinks the bestowal of this privilege on the house carried with it the supreme control of all questions relative to the result of a presidential election. In his opinion the senate ought to take its seventy-six votes in a joint assembly and be thankful for them.

THE TENDENCY OF THE SENATE

undoubtedly is toward the extension of its prerogatives. No political complexion could bring it to the point of conceding what the Eaton bill claims for the house. A large proportion of the republican senators still insist that the privilege of ascertaining and declaring the result of an electoral count is vested in the president of the senate. No bill that fails to confer on the senate the powers of a co-ordinate body will receive the approval of that branch of congress which is so jealous of its rights and so stubborn in maintaining them.

Many democrats, therefore, who agree with Mr. Eaton as to the strictly construed authority of the house, are in favor of something like the Hoar bill, because they believe it to be the only way to settle a vexed question and to formulate into law what is now done according to the loose restraints of custom.

It is almost incredible that eight years have passed since this defect in the constitution and the laws brought the country to the brink of serious trouble and bridged the way across it with an expedient whose name is odious forever, and still there has been absolutely nothing done to obviate future embarrassments of a similar character.

Had Hancock carried New York in 1880, as he would have done but for treachery in the democratic ranks, the vote of Georgia, cast a week too late, would have been in dispute. William A. Wheeler was president of the senate and would have claimed at least as much authority of the returns as did Senator Ferry four years ago, when he was ready to count Hayes and Wheeler in. The narrow escape from a disputed return of New York's electoral vote in the recent election is another vivid reminder of the condition of the electoral law. At every session since the shame of 1876 something has been proposed as a remedy for the existing defects in the law but the profusion of wisdom and ingenuity has left the gate wide open for wrangles and contests.

Actually there were people in the galleries the other day trembling for fear that

CLEVELAND WOULD BE COUNTED OUT.

The popular faith in republican trickery is unbounded, based as it is on a remarkable record of craft and daring. These timid democrats had been freshly alarmed by a canard that the vote of New York would be disputed and when the returns from that state signed by Cleveland himself were announced and no protest came there was a burst of applause, the first that had defied Mr. Edmunds emphatic injunction of silence.

In all parts of the country the democrats were slow to claim the victory in November. Senator Arthur Gorman is praised more for his bold announcement that Cleveland and Hendricks had been elected and would be seated issued in the darkest hour of democratic gloom, than for all his patient labor during the campaign. The tardy realization of victory was due in a large measure to the suspicion of the precarious pathway that lay before the electoral votes which were not to be counted for over three months, and then under a law which was liable to be construed into unknown meaning.

Georgia set a good example to congress. When the error of her constitutional regulation of the casting of her electoral vote was discovered it was about the first one of the legislatures to correct the state law in conformity to the federal statutes. Congress has had eight years to reflect on the flaws in the electoral laws with two reminders since 1876 of the importance of their amendment, and has persisted in doing nothing.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Mr. Ben. Russell, of the Bambridge Democrat, has been in Washington this session as clerk of the elections committee of the house. I have been pleased to see how favorably he has impressed the members of the committee by his genial manners and his strict fidelity to the discharge of his duties. He has edited his paper from Washington and has given his readers the benefit of his accurate observations and keen criticisms of affairs at the capital.

Colonel Mark Johnston, of Baldwin county, is in Washington. He is an applicant for the collectorship of internal revenue for Georgia, and has very strong indorsements.

Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, has succeeded Hannibal Hamlin as the leader of the war on overcoats. He never wears one. When the thermometer is at zero he will walk up to the capitol with an ordinary sack suit, the coat thrown open, perhaps, and a genial smile playing all over his benevolent face. There is not a heartier, more cheerful man in congress, and the colder the weather the warmer grows his big, generous heart. I suppose it keeps him comfortable.

Senator Hoar and Congressman Long refused to attend the Howard dinner because Prof. Greener, of Howard university, was not invited. Greener is a ginger cake mulatto.

Friends of Congressman Martin Foran, of Cleveland, speak of him as a probable candidate for the democratic nomination for governor of Ohio next fall. He has taken an active part in all legislation in the interest of labor since he has been in the house, and was the author of the bill establishing the bureau of labor statistics. Judge Geddes is the foremost gubernatorial probability among the Ohio congressmen, however. F. H. R.

DEATH OF A DESPERADO.

A Texan Terror Shot Thirteen Times by a Posse of Officers.

KANSAS CITY, February 17.—For many years Joe and Dick Brannon have been terrors in western Texas. Their crimes have been many and bloody. They belonged to a large and desperate gang of outlaws. Joe has been killed in Hickory county, Missouri, while resisting arrest by United States officers. On May 10, 1884, the gang robbed the mail and "held up" stage passengers between San Antonio and Fredericksburg. Their last depredation was in December last, when a postoffice and store in Barnett county, Tex., were robbed and $500 and a lot of goods taken. Deputy Marshal Bayliss, of Austin, has been working the case up, and four of the gang are behind the bars, including two brothers named Pitts, cousins of the Brannon boys. He got a clue to the whereabouts of the Brannon brothers by means of letters directed to them at Pittsburg, Hickory county, Mo.

A warrant was issued at Jefferson City, made returnable to Commissioner Jones, of Springfield. Last Sunday Deputy Marshal Bayliss, accompanied by Deputy Marshal McGee, left this city for Hickory county via Bolivar. They proceeded to Buffalo, Mo, where they were reinforced by Sheriff Burns and an attorney named W. G. Roberts. They proceeded thence north to the village of Pittsburg and gave out that the two deputy marshals were mule buyers. They waited there two days, hoping the Brannons would come to town, but they did not. On Thursday night they had a ball given at a farm house, hoping the boys would attend, but they failed to come, so the same night they started out to where the Brannons lived with their widowed mother and a younger brother. On this expedition they were reinforced by four other men deputized to assist them. They rode to within one mile of the place, hitched their horses, and proceeded across lots to the house, secreting themselves behind the log stable.

About daylight the next (Friday) morning the young brother of the desperadoes came out to the stable. He was captured, prevented from speaking by the officers, and put under the care of Sheriff Burns. After waiting some time Joe Brannon came out to the stable, and just as he turned the corner, McGee, who stood in the doorway, stepped out with a revolver drawn and demanded his surrender. Instead of complying, Brannon drew a 45-calibre revolver. McGee fired immediately, as also did Brannon, the two shots being almost simultaneous. Brannon then ran around the corner of the stable, pursued by the posse, while Bayliss ran around on the other side and headed him off.

The firing then became general. Brannon fell, exclaiming: "Boys, I surrender." The officers took him up, carried him into the house and summoned a doctor, but the wounded man soon expired. He was found to have thirteen wounds between the belt and the knees. The other brother of Joe Brannon was not at home. The officers afterwards learned that he had been at home and was secreted in the hils, but deeming the search hopeless they abandoned it and returned to Springfield.

THE PROFESSOR TALKS.

A Man Equally at Home in the Stars or at the Chessboard.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 17.—[Special.]—Professor Richard A. Proctor, the eminent astronomer, during his stay in this city, has made a deep impression. There is no man of science either in Europe or this country, who stands higher than Professor Proctor. His works on astronomical subjects are held in the highest esteem. His achievements and discoveries in certain fields of astronomical research have proved of incalculable benefit to students of this sublime study. His vast and accurate knowledge comprehends every department of the science, but his especial study has been the stellar depths, in which branch he stands facile princeps among his fellow-workers. He possesses a wonderful talent for imparting knowledge, touching the recondite science in such a luminous way as to bring it to the comprehension of every one of his listeners. A master of the English language, he employs the best words to convey his thoughts He succeeds in divesting his lectures of all superfluous technicalities, and is direct and clear in his expositions. The scientific and unscientific hearer alike is delighted with his agreeable and lucid mode of explaining the mysteries of the heavens. He is the most pleasing lecturer I have ever heard. The unanimous verdict of those who attended his lectures is that he is a genius of the purest type.

A call upon the professor at his suite of apartments in the Grand Central hotel was met by a cordial reception. Mrs. Proctor, a superb specimen of womankind, was present. Of southern birth and family, she is attached to the southern people. A beautiful and highly cultured woman, she is a fitting consort for her illustrious husband. A very pleasant triangular conversation sprang up and was carried on for more than an hour. In reply to the question as to how he was impressed with the south, Professor Proctor said he was delighted with the people of this section. He had met with the most considerate treatment at their hands. Large audiences had greeted him at every point, and he had been urged to repeat his visit. The south had impressed him most favorably.

"I see you represent THE CONSTITUTION, of Atlanta. I am told that the city is one of the most prosperous and progressive in the south, and that your journal is worthy of the place. I should like to make a visit to Atlanta, but cannot do so this season, because it is impossible to secure suitable dates. Later I shall, of course, arrange to deliver my lectures there."

Mrs. Proctor expressed much pleasuse with their reception in Columbia, and said they should probably make another visit in the future.

Having heard that Professor Proctor had devoted much time to an investigation of the game of chess, he was asked a number of questions on the subject.

"Yes, the game is indeed a wonderful one, and I am passionately fond of it. A few weeks since I had an opportunity to play with the leading members of the Manhattan chess club and contended with Captain McKenzie, the American champion. My best games were played in Melbourne, Australia, where I met Wisker, Goldsmith and others. By a stroke of good fortune I succeeded in defeating the best player of the colonies."

Professor Proctor said that he had also inquired into the game of whist and had written a treatise on the subject. Mrs. Proctor possesses considerable skill in both games.

Professor Proctor has gone to Spartanburg, where he will remain the rest of the week.

The Palmetto State at the World's Fair.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 17.—[Special.]—Governor Thompson finds that he cannot possibly attend the New Orleans exposition so as to be there on "South Carolina's day," which was set for the 19th. The management has consented, on that account, to postpone the day.

Colonel A. P. Butler, the South Carolina commissioner of agriculture, now in New Orleans, writes that the exposition has assumed grand proportions. He is proud of our state's display.

Colonel Frank D. Moulton, proprietor of the Columbia hosiery mills, has just come back from the crescent city. He was surprised to find the exposition so gigantic an affair.

Professor D. Augustus Straker, colored, one of the commissioners of the New Orleans exposition, left Columbia for the crescent city last night. He will remain in New Orleans about two weeks. On his way home he will make a visit to Dr. Atticus G. Haygood, a gentleman whom he holds in the highest esteem.

Bad Outlook for Cotton Mills.

FALL RIVER, Mass., February 17.—Cotton and cloth are the two principal markets in which this city is interested, and just at this time the quotations are scanned with much anxiety. The staple trade has got into such a wretched condition that it has become a mere question of endurance, in which the ability of the mills to keep running is quite as much tested as is that of the working people to live on the wages which they receive, and which are at the lowest notch. Employers and employed are alike suffering, and it is now generally admitted that the last cut-down in wages, like that of the preceeding year, did not benefit the manufacturers, while it did still further impoverish the help. Since the reduction cloth prices have been on the down grade, and there is no better outlook for them. How much longer the manufacturers will be able to stand this strain it is hard to say, but the end is not far off unless cotton cheapens or cloth gets into more active demand. The operatives fully realize the situation and the agitation for a strike has almost wholly subsided.

A Printer's Error.

Sweet are the uses of adversity, the printer's copy said, but he set it up, sweet are the uses of advertising. Sweet indeed, to those who in sickness and suffering have seen the advertisement of some sovereign remedy, which upon trial have brought them from death's door. "The best thing I ever saw in my paper was the advertisement of Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery'" is again and again the testimony of those who have been healed by it of lung disease, bronchial affections, tumors, ulcers, liver complaints and the ills to which flesh is heir.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

ANTI-RAILROAD MEN AT WORK FOR THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

A Movement to Bring the Question of Railroad Government up in the Next Election as an Issue—The Work of the Legislative Session Just Closed, Etc., Etc.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., February 17.—[Special.] A movement to make more extended powers to the railroad commission, the issue in the next state election, was attempted to be inaugurated here last night, at the instance of two or three of the most pronounced advocates of the legislation just defeated. A meeting was held in the office of the present president of the railroad commission, composed of the president and some fifteen members of the legislature who advocated the defeated bills. A prepared address to the people was read, which recited the recent history of the railroad legislation in this state, the triumph of corporations over the people by the defeat of the bills, and urging the people to be present at their beat meetings and county and state conventions two years hence and see that the right men were nominated and elected. The address was to be circulated to-day for signatures. The most conservative members present signify their disapproval and the movement apparently dies aborning. It was the first gun in the battle for more stringent railroad legislation, which its advocates are determined to force as a political issue in the next campaign. Captain W. T. Bragg, the outgoing president of the commission, is the anti-railroad movement's candidate for governor.

ALABAMA LEGISLATION.

The General Assembly Adjourns After a Session of Fifty Days.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., February 17.—The general assembly of Alabama, after fifty days' session, expired at 12 o'clock to-night by constitutional limitation. Among the important measures adopted were those extending the appropriation to complete the geological survey of the state; extending the duties of the state examiner of accounts to take in all institutions sustained by state funds; appropriating $25,000 for the extension of the capitol building, the first money spent in this direction since the war; the repeal of the crop lien law, with nineteen counties excepted; continuing the reward of $5,000 for Vincent, the defaulting state treasurer; the reduction of the tax rate from six and a half mills to six mills; the amendment of the convict law by prohibiting the working of misdemeanor in mines and railroad building, and abolishing the office of warden, giving the charge of the convicts to a board of three inspectors. The legislature also signalized itself by refusing, after an exhaustive discussion to extend the powers of the railroad commission

BILLS BECOME LAWS,

And Other Matters of State Interest are Noticed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., February 17.—[Special.] The following are some of the bills which became laws to-day:

To repair the buildings of the deaf, dumb and blind asylum at Talladega.

To incorporate the city of Sheffield.

To put Calhoun, Cleburne, Jefferson and Shelby counties in the seventh judicial circuit, and to transfer Etowah and Jackson to the new ninth.

The governor to-day appointed, and the senate confirmed R. H. Dawson, president of the board of penitentiary inspectors; W. D. Lee and A. T. Kenley, associates; also Dr. John M. Hays, of Lauderdale county, as penitentiary physician.

The governor also appointed Judge Robert Brickell, chief justice of the supreme court, to codify the statute laws of the state.

Senator A. C. Davidson, who has been elected congressman from the fourth district, resigned his membership in the legislature today.

The governor to-day vetoed the bill repealing the two per cent tax on the gross receipts of persons engaged in loaning money on realty. The tax is aimed at the real estate loan companies, and is familiarly known as the foreign loan tax. It is the one veto of the session.

Charleston at the Exposition.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 17—[Special]—A considerable number of Charlestonians are now visiting the New Orleans exposition. Mr. A. T. Ravenel president of the Northeastern accompanied by the following ladies and gentlemen have gone in a private car: Miss Fannie Pringle, Miss Lizzie Ravenel, Miss A. Harleston, Mr. and Mrs. Crafts, Miss Robertson, Mr. Alfred Ravenel and Mr. W. B. Pringle, jr. The following list embraces some of the Charleston people who are now in the Crescent city: J. C. Dillingham, C. Smith, W. B. Torry, D. L. Pringle, and J. M. Alston. Many others contemplate visiting the world's fair before it closes.

Thrown Off the Track.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 17.—[Special.]—A south bound freight train on the Alabama Great Southern railroad was wrecked last night near Carthage by a misplaced switch. The engine and eight cars were badly torn up, and one car of horses was thrown down an embankment and many were injured. The switch was changed by three tramps, who were put off a passenger train

The Ohio Miners.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, February 17.—At a meeting of the miners, held at Straitsville, to-day, it was resolved to go to work at 50 cents and to request the operators to withdraw the contract binding the miners to discard the union. Reports come from Hocking Valley that all the old miners who can get work are going in, though all cannot be accommodated, owing to the foreign labor which was brought in during the strike.

A Will in Probate.

ROME, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—The will of the late Green Cunningham, of Cave Springs, was filed in the ordinary's office to-day. The legatees are: A. J. Bobo, Mrs. J. M. Montgomery, Mrs Wm. Barker, Mrs. Hugh Montgomery, Mrs. Courtney Brown, Mrs. W. P. Montgomery, of this county and Mrs. Martha Davis, of Mississippi. The estate is valued at $40,000.

A Schooner Gone Ashore.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The signal station at Portsmouth, North Carolina, reports a three masted schooner A. F. Crockett, Savannah, Georgia, to New York, lumber laden, came ashore six miles north of Ocracoke, North Carolina, last night. The crew of seven men are all saved, The vessel is a total wreck.

Reducing Wages.

DOVER, N. H., February 17.—Notices were posted in the Cocheco mill this forenoon, announcing a reduction in wages, commencing March 1st. Agent Wallingford says the reduction averages 8 per cent, and cannot be avoided.

Cheaper Cotton Rates Secured.

FALL RIVER, Mass., February 17.—The board of trade has secured a reduction in freight charges on cotton to this city, which will effect the saving of many thousands of dollars to the mills here.

Phelan Gone Home.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Captain Phelan, the victim of Short's knife in the office of O'Donovan Rossa, has gone home to Kansas City. He found the prosecution of Short too expensive to continue it, and there is great rejoicing in the office of the United Irishman.

The Letter Delivery of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 17.—The letter carriers of this city delivered the following mail matter during the past month: 124,711 letters, 37,815 postal cards, 50,740 papers 1,374 registered letters—total 214,640 pieces delivered.

Found Dead in a Well.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 17.—Thomas Womak, an employe at the Western North Carolina railroad shops, at Salisbury, has been found dead in a well with his neck broken, and his skull crushed in.

Rough on Washington.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

A Washington church fair introduced a new attraction in the shape of an art gallery, composed of living models. Judging from the description, the chief difference between the gallery and a fashionable evening party at the capital consisted in the fact that the models at the fair were draped.

MILLO MAIZE AGAIN.

A Reply to "Forager," From Mr. George W. Benson.

MARIETTA, Ga., February 17, 1885.—Editors Constitution—Dear Sirs: This is my first opportunity since returning from the State agricultural convention to notice the remarks of "Forager," in your issue of February 9th, under the head of "Forage Crops." He says:

"Mr. Benson's so-called 'acclimated' seeds of millo maize, however, cannot possess any advantage over or be any better acclimated than any other seed matured in the south; for according to his own report none of this seed has been imported since Pratt's importation in 1881 or 1882. Then all the seed sold now by seed dealers in our chief cities having matured here during 1882-3, and 4, is necessarily entirely acclimated and cannot fail to mature its crop here, if planted at the right time, early in the spring, after danger of frost is over."

I have not claimed that my seed were better by acclimatization than any other grown from Rev. H. R. Pratt's original importation, but did publish, for every one's benefit, the method for saving good seed. Others have good seed and have taken pains to secure them. Where a crop of seed ripens unequally, as millo does, care must be taken in culling them down to those only which have perfectly matured. There is reason in believing that the complaint of not being able to get a good stand of millo is partly chargeable to improperly selected seed. Another reason is weavel-eaten seed, and still another is not planting them properly.

Mr. "Forger" says further: "No cattle or live stock of mine will eat the dry, matured stalks of the millo maize, as Mr. Benson writes. There is no more in it than in corn stalks, hard, matured and dry, and I never saw anything but a starved animal eat millo maize stalks in that state."

"Forager's" error is, in so coupling his experience against mine—his disbelief against my statements over my own name, as apparently to put the lie upon me, certainly throwing discredit upon my statement of a fact. I do not intend to say that he meant to do so, but that would seem to be the natural effect of his utterances.

I invite his attention to the following testimony of three of Marietta's prominent citizens, and to professor H. C. White's analysis of my millo canes, and from the latter he will see that science fully bears out my practical use of those canes, as rough feed for stock, which is of far too great importance to this state—where drouths make the word "forage" terrible—for "Forager" or any one to mistakenly deny the value of millo canes as excellent "roughness" for stock. Millo "laughs at dry weather," and if the farmers of Georgia will take hold of millo maize with a will, it will work a revolution for the state. Yours, etc.,

G. W. BENSON.

TESTIMONY.

The undersigned visited Mr. Geo. W. Benson's home for the purpose of looking into statements about millo maize. We examined his stock, seven head of cattle and three horses, and they were in good order and evidenced good keeping through the winter. His large barn loft was filled with hay and other forage, which evidently had not been touched for feed. Indeed, we saw two bales of hay which Mr. Benson's man told us was bought last September, and that he had had no call to use them nor any of the hay or else, in the barn since the first day of November, at which time he commenced feeding the stock with millo canes, and has fed only those for roughness since that day, and thinks he has enough of the canes to feed until the middle of April.

We examined the canes, and they appear to be as fresh and sweet, almost juicy, as when they were put by last October.

We also ate light bread and bread made like corn bread of millo-middlings, which was excellent, and the milk from the cows was also very good.

J. R. WINTERS,
W. M. SESSIONS,
JAS. G. HUGHES.

Marietta, February 7, 1885.

PROFESSOR WHITE'S ANALYSIS OF MILLO CANE.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
ATHENS, Ga., February 7, 1885.

Proximate analysis, cane of millo maize:

Water	9.55
Crude cellulose (indigestible)	50.25
Crude ash	1.48
Nitrogenous matter (flesh formers)	3.24
Non-nitrogenous (fat formers)	35.48
	100.00
Including fat	0.56
Sugar	1.15
Nutritive ratio 1-1095.	

H. C. WHITE.

Ashore at Warsaw Sound.

SAVANNAH, February 17.—The schooner Charles E. Gibson went ashore on the breakers in Warsaw sound, at 8 o'clock Sunday night. The tides rise and fall in her. She lies east. A tug and lighter were sent to her assistance to-day. Her cargo consists of guano in bulk from Booth Bay to this port.

RHODE ISLAND'S TWO CAPITALS,

Governor Bourn Explains to a Little New York Girl How it Comes to Have Them.

From the Hudson Register, February 12.

Yesterday we received a very pleasant call from a little miss, a scholar of public school No. 3, carrying a note from Miss Armstrong, teacher. She was likewise the bearer of a huge letter, on which was the coat of arms of the state of Rhode Island, directed to "Miss Iola M. Tator, Hudson, N. Y." A few days since Iola's teacher wrote on the blackboard for her scholars the question, "Why has Rhode Island two capitals?" leaving the class to find out. Iola, without consulting her teacher or schoolmates, wrote to the governor of Rhode Island, and received in answer the following letter:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE }
CHAMBER, PROVIDENCE, Feb. 5, 1885 }

Miss Iola M. Tator, Hudson, N. Y.:

I have received your letter asking me why Rhode Island has two capitals. If I can be of any assistance to you in your lessons I will gladly write you the reason. In the very early history of this state there were two states or colonies comprising what is now Rhode Island. The island of Rhode Island was one and the other was Providence Plantations. After a while both were united into one colony under the name of "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," and that is still the full proper name of the state, though it is commonly, for convenience, called "Rhode Island." In the colonial times, and also down to within a comparatively few years, the state legislature used to meet at several towns in the state—Providence, Newport, Bristol, Kingston and East Greenwich—probably because the people of the various sections thought the legislature ought to favor them as much as Providence and Newport. But the past thirty years the legislature has met only at Newport and Providence, thus perpetuating the remembrance of the time when there were two governments. The legislature meets at Newport the last Tuesday in May, and remains there generally only a few days. Then it adjourns to meet in Providence in January, where nearly all the business of the state is transacted. If I have not written so you can understand the reason let me know and I will write you again. Very truly yours,

AUGUSTUS O. BOURN.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

WILLIAMS—The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. J. J. Williams are invited to attend the funeral of her son Willie at 1 o'clock p.m. to-day. Funeral wil be preached at the grave.

OBITUARY.

LANDAUER—Mrs. Hannah Landauer, wife of Mr. Sigmund Landauer, and sister of Mr. Elias Haiman, died at her home on Monday morning at (28) twenty-eight minutes past (10) ten o'clock.

Sad was the death of this one whom we all loved. None knew her but to love her. Having always a smile and kind word for every one, she was of a most loving nature, a devoted wife, a fond mother, a loving relative, a most highly esteemed and beloved friend.

May God give strength to those bereaved ones; the disconsolate husband, the dear little children, so young, so tender—whose loss is greatest of all—the brother, nephews, neices, relatives and friends, may He give us strength to bear this great loss and let our consolation be that our loss is her gain. Rest, sweet rest, is her's at last.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARCH ATLANTIC

Ready everywhere, contains installments of

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, "The New Portfolio." First Opening, I-III.
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CONSOLIDATION OF THE COLONIES. By Brooks Adams: THE MOTHER OF TURGENEFF, By Clara B. Martin. A PLUNGE INTO SUMMER, By Sylvester Baxter. THE BROWN STONE BOY, By W. H. Bishop.

Together with Essays, Poems, Criticisms of New Books, and the Contributors' Club.

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HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON.

The Long Strike Ended.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, February 15.—Announcements were made in all parts of the Hocking valley to-day that the commissary had given out that aid was no longer coming in, and advising the men to get work. This ends the strike which started last April.

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FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
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Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York

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W. H. Betts, M. D., the consulting physician, is the oldest, most successful, best known specialist in the world. A graduate from four medical colleges, twenty-five years experience and extensive practice in England, France and America, and has secured a world-wide reputation in the treatment and cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases, embracing Seminal Weakness (resulting from indiscretions, Lost Manhood and Abuses of the System.

Our remedies act quickly and cure permanently.

NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal losses, night Emissions, losses of vital power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blue before the eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, aversion to society, easily discouraged, lack of confidence, dull, listless, unfit for study or business and finds life a burden—Safely, permanently and privately cured.

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URINARY, Kidney and Bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, frequency of urinating, urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

DRS. B. & B. Address those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study or marriage. Remarkable cures effected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express in any part of the world. Charges moderate and curable cases guaranteed. Send for list of questions and Guide to Health. Enclose stamp.

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On account of failing health we have determined to sell our Nurseries. They containe a fine collection of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Roses, etc. The Green Houses, Cold Frames, Packing Sheds, etc., are in good order and watered by Hydraulic Ram and City Water-works. The land can be bought or leased, and the stock on the ground can be purchased AT A BARGAIN.

Our customers supplied as usual and orders solicited. Address

M. COLE & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRURY 18TH.

The management has the honor to announce that he has arranged for the return of the distinguished Society Actress

RHEA

For one night and special matinee, Wednesday, February 18th.

MATINEE at 3:

ARCADIA.

NIGHT:

AN UNEQUAL MATCH.

To be presented with an unrivalled dramatic company under the direction of Mr. James M. Morrissey.

Reserved seats at Phillips & Crew's.
Parquette and Dress Circle $1.50.
Balcony $1.00.
Admission at Matinee 75c. Reserved $1.00.

Friday and Saturday Nights, Feb. 20 and 21, and Matinee Saturday.

Only appearance here of the world-renowned artists, in English,

AIMEE,

IN AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING ROLE,

Supported by a Superior American Company, under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU, presenting the immensely successful farcical comedy, written expressly for Mlle. AIMEE, by JESSOP & GILL,

"MAM'ZELLE."

THE GREAT PLAY OF SURPRISES.

Mlle. AIMEE will sing her famous English, German, French and Spanish song, including her matchless impersonations of the Lady Song and Dance Artiste in

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Prices as usual. Reserved seats 25c. extra at Phillips & Crew's.

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I SHALL VACATE THE PREMISES No. 9 WHITEhall street, on 1st of March, and in the meantime offer great bargains in the line of

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Oil Cans, Tubs, Brooms, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages, Toilet Sets, Buckets, Wooden and Metal, Ice Cream Freezers, Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets Ovens, Kitchen Tin and Brass Ware, Coffee Pots, etc. Also, an extensive assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS

Chandeliers, Bibcocks, Globe Valves, Fi kinds, Bath Tubs, Water-closet Fixtures. Galvanized Iron Ware, together with everything in the of House Furnishing Goods.

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Southern & Atlantic Telegraph stock.
Georgia Pacific R. R. Stock.
Macon City Bonds.

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1yr JOHN H. JAMES.

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TO ENCOURAGE AND STIMULATE THE DISposition to economize and save by our laboring population

The Gate City National Bank

Has instituted a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and on and after the first day of January, 1885, it will issue TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, bearing FOUR PER CENT INTEREST for any amount not less than $5.
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President Gate City National Bank.
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CHICAGO.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 17, 1885.

Money continues in good supply, though the demand is increasing.

New York exchange buying at par to ¼ premium; selling at ½ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.	R. R. Bonds con.	Bid.	Asked.
Ga. 6s	105	107	Ga. R. 6s, 1910	104	107
Ga. 7, 1886	103	105	Ga. R. 6s, 1922	104	107
Ga. 7s, gold	111	113½	Cen. R. 7s, 1893	110	112
Ga. 7s, 1896	123	125	C. C. & A. 1st	108	112
S. C., Brown	104	107	A. & C. 1st	106	108
Savannah 5s	88	90	A. & C. inc	70	75
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	118	120	M. & A. ind	98	100
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	107	110	W. of Ala. 1st	108	110
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	109	112	do. 2d	110	113
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	108	110	Ga. Pac. ind	94	96
Atl'ta 6s, L. D.	103	104	E. T. V. & G. 1st		
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.	100	103	consol. 5s	45	48
Atl'ta 5s	87	90	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Augusta 7s	105	107	Georgia	150	153
Macon 6s	104	106	At. & Char	60	65
Columbus 5s	83	85	Southwest'n	114	117
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			S. Carolina	5	10
Atl'ta Nat'l	200	—	Central	73	76
M'ch'ts B'k	[illegible]	110	Central deb	91	93
[illegible]	[illegible]	150	Aug. & Sav	116	118
[illegible] Nat.	100	105	A. & W. Pt	94	96
RAILROAD BONDS.			do. deb	94	96
Ga. R. 6s, 1897	104	106	C. C. & A	15	13

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported in the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, February 17.—There were changes of only small fractions in the opening of the stock exchange this morning. A majority of the active stock showing gains of ⅛@¼ per cent, but in the early dealings a decline of ¼@⅝ took place. After a quarter of an hour the decline was checked, however, and the whole list became strong with Lackawanna leading; New York Central and Lake Shore then led the market, the former rising 2⅝ from the lowest price and the latter 1⅝ per cent. Northwest rose 1⅞ per cent. The extreme advances were not fully maintained to the close of the board, the decline in prices in the most active stocks as ½@⅝ per cent. The closing quotations left everything on the active list higher than last evening, New York Central making a gain of 1⅜ per cent; Lake Shore ⅞; Lackawanna 1⅝; Delaware and Hudson 1½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 1¾; Central Pacific 1¾; Louisville and Nashville 1¼; Northwest and New Jersey Central 1 per cent each; Union Pacific ⅛ per cent lower. Gould stocks were dull after midday. A variety of stale rumors were circulated on change. Sales 293,000 shares.

Exchange 483¼. Money 2@1. Sub-treasury balances: Coin $131,766,000; currency $22,991,000. Governments dull; 4s 122⅞; 3s 101⅝. State bonds steady.

Ala Class A 2 to 5	86½	Mobile & Ohio	8
do. Class B 5s	102	N. & C.	38¼
Ga. 6s	†101	N. O. Pac firsts	60
Ga. 7s mortgage	†103	N. Y. Central	94⅛
North Carolinas	†30	Norfolk & W'n pre.	22½
do. new	†18	Northern Pac	17⅛
do. funding	10	do. preferred	40⅞
S. C. con. Brown	107	Pacific Mail	55¼
Tennessee 6s	†44½	Reading	17
Virginia 6s	†39	Rich. & Allegheny	1¼
Virginia consols	42	Richmond & Dan	47
Chesap'ke & Ohio	6	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	20
Chicago & N. W.	91	Rock Island	111¾
do. preferred	129½	St. Paul	73
Den & Rio Grande	7½	do. preferred	106
Erie	13⅛	Texas Pacific	12⅞
East Tenn. R. R.	3⅜	Union Pacific	47⅞
Lake Shore	64¼	Wab. St. L. & Pac	4⅞
L. & N.	27½	do. preferred	11
Memphis & Char	33	Western Union	58⅛

*Bid †Ex-dividend *Offered ‡Asked

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 17, 1885.

New York—For several days the cotton market has been at a standstill. Futures closed steady but without much change in quotations. Spots, middling 11 3-16c.

Net receipts for three days 31,860 bales, against 32,479 bales last year; exports 29,635 bales; last year 67,583 bales; stock 842,246 bales; last year 981,979 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
February	11.17@11.20	February	11.23@11.24
March	11.25@	March	11.27@11.28
April	11.26@11.30	April	11.32@11.33
May	11.38@	May	11.41@11.42
June	11.48@11.50	June	11.51@11.52
July	11.58@	July	11.60@11.61

Closed steady; sales 22,600 bales.

Liverpool — Futures closed dull. Spots — Uplands 6d; Orleans 6 1-16d; sales 6,000 bales, of which 4,100 bales were American; receipts 14,000; American 13,100.

Local—Cotton firm at quotations with no offerings: Strict good middling 10⅝c; good middling 10 9-16c; middling 10½c; strict low middling 10 7-16; low middling 10⅜c; tinges 10¼c; stains 9⅞@10¼c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for two days:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	11
Air-Line Railroad	14
Georgia Railroad	10
Central Railroad	—
Western and Atlantic Railroad	7
West Point Railroad	—
E. Tenn., Va. and Ga. Railroad	25
Georgia Pacific Railroad	9
Total	76
Receipts previously	165,426
Total	165,502
Stock September 1	997
Grand total	166,499

SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	556
Shipments previously	138,772
Local consumption since September 1	4,945
Total	141,273
Stock on hand	22,226

NEW YORK, February 17—The Post's cotton market report says: As regards the market for future deliveries, there is more frolicking in the room than business. After a slight decline prices advanced 3-100 above yesterday's closing quotations. At the third call only 200 bales March were bought at 11.28, and the total sales of the day, up to 2:15 p. m., amounted to 18,000 bales. Futures closed quiet 2-100 higher than yesterday. Sales of the day 19,000 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 17—Noon—Cotton dull and in buyers' favor; middling uplands 6; middling Orleans 6 1-16; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 14,000; American 13,100; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 5 60-64; March and April delivery 5 63-64; April and May delivery 6 3-64; May and June delivery 6 6-64, 6 7-64; June and July delivery 6 10-64; July and August delivery 6 16-64; futures opened dull at the decline.

LIVERPOOL, February 17—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 4,100 bales; uplands low middling clause February delivery 5 60-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 60-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 63-64, sellers; April and May delivery 6 3-64, value; May and June delivery 6 7-64, sellers; June and July delivery 6 10-64, value; July and August delivery 6 14-64, sellers; August and September delivery 6 18-64, value; futures dull. Manchester, cloth dull with only a retail business. Yarn dull and dragging.

LIVERPOOL, February 17—5:00 p.m—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 5 60-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 60-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 63-64, sellers; April and May delivery 6 3-64, value; May and June delivery 6 7-64, sellers; June and July delivery 6 10-64, buyers; July and August delivery 6 14-64, sellers; August and September 6 17-64, value; futures closed dull.

NEW YORK, February 17—Cotton firm; sales 181 bales; middling uplands 11 3-16; middling Orleans 11 7-16; net receipts none; gross 5,676; consolidated net receipts 8,751; exports to Great Britain 9,172; to continent 567.

GALVESTON, February 17—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝; net receipts 622 bales; gross 622; sales 81; stock 80,509; exports to Great Britain 2,178.

NORFOLK, February 17—Cotton steady; middling 10 13-16; net receipts 1,880 bales; gross 1,880; stock 29,764; sales 334; exports coastwise 29.

WILMINGTON, February 17—Cotton steady; middling 10 11 16; net receipts 14 bales; gross 14; sales none; stock 1,992; exports coastwise 91.

SAVANNAH, February 17—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 10⅝; net receipts 446 bales; gross 446; sales 150; stock 41,882; exports coastwise 1,236.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17—Cotton, holiday; middling —; net receipts 4,760 bales; gross 5,263; sales none; stock 299,947; exports to Great Britain 3,748.

MOBILE, February 17—Cotton, holiday; middling —; net receipts none; gross none; sales none; stock 38,784 bales.

MEMPHIS, February 17—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 10⅝; net receipts 436 bales; shipments 2,722; sales 1,250; stock 96,922.

AUGUSTA, February 17—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝; net receipts 258 bales; shipments —; sales 206.

CHARLESTON, February 17—Cotton quiet; middling 10¾; net receipts 734 bales; gross 734; sales 50; stock 29,952; exports to continent 180.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movements in Grain and Produce.

By telegraph to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, February 17—The leading articles on 'change showed rather more life to-day, and after an early fractional decline firmed up and closed steady at outside points. There was a quite active short covering of the leading articles and a firmer tone, contributed by New York advices. Wheat steady at substantially yesterday's closing figures, and early in the session sagged fractionally for want of support. Later in the day the tone was decidedly stronger, a good export demand being reported from New York; an advance of 1@3c by Minneapolis millers also lent considerable strength, and these influences brought about an advance of about ⅝c toward the close of the morning session. There were rather more buyers than sellers, whereas the reverse was true early. No. 2 spring sold at 79@79⅛c cash.

Corn opened steady and firm, but rather inactive. Toward noon the market grew firmer on active short covering, and advanced ⅞c over opening prices for May delivery, but subsequently reacted. A firmer feeling in other grain was a decided help to corn, and made the general tone firm and steady. No. 2 cash sold at 38@38¼c.

Oats sympathized with the more important grains, and recorded an advance of ½c, which, however, was not all sustained. The advance was due largely to covering in a large line of shorts. The close was steady.

Provisions were active, but at the same time unsettled and irregular, this feeling making the range of prices wider than usual. February option is neglected and nominally the same as March. In all hog products, but principally in pork, there was more or less short covering. The first hour or so was slow, but as the day advanced the market firmed and closed steady at outside figures.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 17, 1885.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
WHEAT.				
February	78⅛	79	78⅛	79
PORK.				
February	13 15	13 15	13 15	13 15
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
February	6 60	6 60	6 60	6 60

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, February 17—Hay and grain are firm with a decided upward tendency to quotations. The advance of 9c per 100 on freights goes into effect on the 18th, and some change must then take place. No offerings are being made now. Flour—Patent process $5.65@6.00; extra fancy $5.00; fancy $4.75; extra family $4.50; family $4.25; superfine $3.25@$3.75. Wheat—Mills about supplied; No. 2 red 98c@$1.00. Corn—White, car lots, bulk, 57c; do. sacked 60c; mixed, car lots bulk 52c; do. sacked 55c. Corn Meal—65c. Oats—Car lots, bulk, 41c; do. sacked 43c. Rye—To distillers 90c@$1.00, car lots. Hay—Choice timothy, small bales $19.00 per ton; large bales $18.50; No. 2, small bales, $17.00; large bales $16.00; clover, small bales, $17.00. Wheat Bran—Large sacks 85c; small 88c. Grits—$4.65 ℔ bbl.

BALTIMORE, February 17—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western superfine $2.75@$3.00; extra $3.10@$3.75; family $3.87@4.75; city mills superfine $2.75@$3.00; extra $3.15@$3.65; Rio brands $4.75. Wheat, southern steady and in good demand; western firmer and quiet; southern red 94@96; amber 97@98; No. 1 Maryland 93¼; No. 2 western winter red spot 88⅛@88¼. Corn, southern irregular and quiet; western firmer and fairly active; southern white 55@56; yellow 51@52.

NEW YORK, February 17 — Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $3.20@$4.25; good to choice extra $4.30@$5.75. Wheat, ⅛@⅜c higher; ungraded red 87@93; No. 2 red spot 90⅝; February nominal. Corn, spot ½@1c better; ungraded 51@52½; No. 2 February 52½@52¾. Oats ¼@1c higher; No. 2 37¼@38. Hops steady; common to prime 12@18.

CHICAGO, February 17—Flour neglected; good to choice spring extras $3.00@$3.50. Wheat steady and firm; No. 2 February 78⅝@78⅞; No. 2 red winter 80⅛@81. Corn opened steady and closed ⅜@½c higher; cash 37⅞@38¼. Oats about ⅛c higher and more active; February nominal 27⅞.

ST. LOUIS, February 17—Flour unchanged; family $2.70@$2.90; choice $3.25@$4.00; fancy $3.20@$4.25. Wheat ¼@⅛c higher; No. 2 red fall 86¼@86¾ cash. Corn higher; 37@37¼ cash; 33⅞ February. Oats higher but slow; 30 cash.

CINCINNATI, February 17—Flour unchanged; family 3.55@$3.90; fancy $4.00@4.25. Wheat scarce; No. 2 red winter 87@88. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed 44½. Oats stronger; No. 2 mixed 33½@34.

LOUISVILLE, February 17—Grain strong and higher. Wheat longberry 88½; No. 2 red 86. Corn, No. 2 mixed 43½; do. white 46½. Oats, No. 2 mixed 33½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, February 17—Coffee — Rio 10@12c; old government Java 25c. Sugars—Standard A 6½c; granulated 6⅝c; white extra C 6¼c; New Orleans sugars, granulated 6⅝c; whites 6⅛@6⅜c. Molasses — Black strap in bbls 20c. Syrup — New Orleans choice 50c; prime 45c; fair 35@40c; common 28@30c. Teas—Black 40@60c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 80c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 12c. Cinnamon 25c. Sago 50c. African ginger 15c. Mace 80c. Pepper 23c. Crackers—Milk 7½c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 5½c; XXX do. 6c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 3 kits, L.W., 25@50; do. ½ bbls, $0 ℔s, $2.75@$3.00; do. ¼ bbls, 100 ℔s, $3.50. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ℔ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 14c. Matches—Round wood, ℔ gross $1.20; ℔ 200 $1.74; ℔ 300 $3.75; ℔ 400 $4.50. Soda, in kegs, 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rice 6@7c.

NEW YORK, February 17—Coffee, spot fair Rio dull at 9½; No. 7 Rio spot 7.90. Sugar dull and nominal; Cuba 4⅝; fair to good refining 4 15-16@5⅛; refined dull; C 5; extra C 5⅛@5⅜; white extra C 5⅜@⅝; yellow 4⅞@4⅞; off A 5⅝; mould A 6⅛; standard A 5⅞@5 13-16; cut loaf and crushed 6⅝; confectioners A 5 15-16@6; powdered 6¼@6⅜; granulated 6⅛; cubes 6⅜@6 7 16. Molasses steady; New Orleans 40@52. Rice steady; domestic 4¼@6½; Patna 4⅞@5½; rangoon 4⅜@4⅞.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 7¾@10¾. Sugar steady; common to good common 4⅛@4⅝; air to fully fair 4⅞@4¾; yellow clarified 5⅜@5¾; choice white 5⅝. Molasses steady; good common to good fair 27@32; prime 31@46. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4¾@6.

CINCINNATI, February 17—Sugar firm; hards refined 6⅛@7⅛; New Orleans 5½@6⅛.

CHICAGO, February 1—Sugar easier; standard A 6⅝@6½; granulated 6½@6⅝.

Provisions.

CHICAGO, February 17—Pork firmer and 12@12½ higher; cash and February $13.10@$13.15; February $13.05@$13.17½. Lard firm and 5@10c higher; cash and February 7.02½@7.10. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4.80@4.90; short ribs 6.50@6.60; short clear 6.90@6.95.

CINCINNATI, February 17 — Pork in good demand; mess $13.25@$13.50. Lard stronger; prime steam 7.10. Bulk meats unchanged; shoulders 5½; short rib 6¾. Bacon unchanged; shoulders 6; short ribs 7⅝; short clear 7⅞.

LOUISVILLE, February 17—Provisions strong. Mess pork $13.50. Bulk meats, shoulders 5; clear ribs 6⅜; clear sides 7. Bacon, shoulders 5⅜; clear ribs 7⅜; clear sides 7⅜; hams, sugar-cured 11. Lard, prime leaf 8⅛.

ST. LOUIS, February 17 — Provisions steady. Pork, job lots $13.37½. Bulk meats, long clear 6.55; short rib 6.65; short clear 6.90. Bacon, long clear 7.05; short rib 7.30; short clear 7.45@7.50. Lard 6.95@7.00.

NEW YORK, February 17—Pork very steady; family mess $14.00@$14.50. Middles dull; long clear 7. Lard 4@5 points higher; western steam spot 7.35@7.40.

ATLANTA, February 17—Clear rib sides 7⅛@7⅜c. Bacon — Sugar-cured hams 12½c. Lard—Tierces, refined 8c; tubs 8⅛c.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, February 17—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic, $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic, $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.30; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, February 17—Whisky dull at $1.13.

ST. LOUIS February 17—Whisky steady at $1.14.

CHICAGO, February 17—Whisky firm at $1.15.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, February 17—Apples—$3.50@$4.00. Lemons — $2.50@$3.00 ℔ box; Palermo $3.00. Oranges—$3.25@$3.50 ℔ box. Cocoanuts — 3½@4c. Pineapples — None. Bananas—$1.25@$2.50. Figs — 16@18c. Raisins — ℔ box $2.75; new London $3.75; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—60c ℔ gal; $14.00 ℔ bbl California Pears—$5.00 ℔ box. Citron—25@40c. Almonds—20. Pecans—12. Brazils—10. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Dried Fruit—Scarce and in good demand: rough dried peaches 4½@5c; pealed peaches 6@10c; rough dried apples 3@4c; good demand; evaporated 7@10c, owing to quality. Peanuts—Firm; Tennessee 6c; North Carolina 6c; Virginia 6½; roasted 1½c ℔ ℔ extra. Cider—Apple, barrels $7.50; ½ barrels $4.00; crab, barrels $8.50; ½ barrels $4.50.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, February 17—Turpentine steady at 27½; rosin firm; strained 95; good strained $1.00; tar firm at $1.10; crude turpentine steady; hards $1.15; yellow dip and virgin $1.75.

CHARLESTON, February 17—Turpentine quiet at 27½; rosin quiet; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05.

SAVANNAH, February 17—Turpentine dull at 27½; rosin firm at $1.00@$1.10.

NEW YORK, February 17—Rosin steady at $1.22½@$1.27½; turpentine dull at 30¼@30½.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, February 17—Eggs—21@22c. Butter—Strictly choice Jersey 30c; strictly choice Tennessee 20c; other grades 12½@18c. Poultry—Young chickens 18@22c; hens 27@30c; cocks 20c; ducks 20@22c; live turkeys 10@11c ℔ ℔. Dressed Poultry — Chickens 12½c; turkeys 15c. Irish Potatoes—Choice eastern and western $2.25@$2.50 ℔ barrel. Sweet Potatoes — 85@90c. Honey—Strained 9@12½c; in the comb 13@15c. Onions—Choice eastern $3.50@$3.75. Cabbage—2½@3c. Cheese—Skims 11.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, February 17—Market steady. Horse shoes $4.00; mule shoes $5.00; horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron-bound hames $4.00. Trace-chains 30@70. Ames' shovels $9.50. Spades $9.50@$13.00. Axes $7.00@10.00 ℔ doz. Cotton cards $4.00@$5.00. Wel. buckets $4.00. Cotton rope 16. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Cast-steel 15c. Nails $2.50. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ℔ ℔ 7c; painted 6c. Powder, rifle $4.00; blasting $2.70. Bar-lead 7c; shot $1.85.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, February 17—Leather—Market steady with a good trade reported: G. D. 22@26; P. D. 21@24c; best 25@28c; whiteoak sole 40c; harness leather 30@33c; black upper 35@40c.

ATLANTA, February 17—Bagging—1½ ℔s 10@10½c; 1¾ ℔s 10½@10½c. Iron ties—Arrow $1.40@$1.45 ℔ bundle.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, February 17—Mules strong and firm with demand active. Plug horses in good request; harness horses dull with no demand and few offering. We quote: Horses, plug, round lots, $90@$125. Mules, car lots, $120@$150, owing to grade.

CINCINNATI, February 17 — Hogs dull; common and light $3.90@$3.95; packing and butchers $4.75@$5.25.

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One Buckeye Automatic Cut-off Engine, 16x32 Cylinder, 125 Horse Power.
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One 2 Beater Opener Lapper, Kitsen's.
One 1 Beater Finisher Lapper, Kitsen's.
56 36 Inch Lowell Machine Shop.
Wellmann Striper Cards with Railway Troughs, complete.
One Lowell Machine Shop Ladd Top Grinder.
Two Hardy Cylinder Grinders.
Eight Lowell Machine Shops Railway Heads with Eveners.
Six Lowell Machine Drawing Frames, four deliveries each, with stop motion.
Two Slubbing Frames, 36 spindles each.
Four Roveing Frames, 52 spindles each.
Two new Roveing Frames, 72 spindles each.
Two Lowell Machine Shop Warpers.
Eighteen Spinning Frames, 144 spindles each; 2 inch rings, 6 inch traverse.
Five Lowell Machine Shop Spoolers, 80 spindles each—four inch bobbin, six inch traverse.
One Hopedale Spooler, 80 spindles; 4 inch bobbin, 6 inch traverse.
Five Lowell Machine Shop Warpers with Warmsley stop motion.
One Avery Doubling Machine, Unsworth pattern; 60 spindles; will double 2 to 6 ply.
Eight Lowell Machine Shop Twisters 96 spindles each; 3 inch Rings 6 inch Traverse, Twisters arranged for wet and dry twisting.
Seven Reels with barrels, 56, 72 and 90 inch.
Three Hopedale Twisters 144 spindles each; 2½ inch Rings, 6 inch Traverse.
One Bushnell, Wellington & Houghton, of Worcester, Mass., Yarn Press.
One Pair Fairbank's Platform Scales, capacity 2,000 pounds.
With all the necessary Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Belting Drawing Cans, Bobbins, Spools, Quills, Beams, Skewers, &c., with all the necessary change gears to make yarns for No. 4 to 16.
Two Noyes Oil Cabinets, and all necessary steam and sprinkling pipes.

All of the above Machinery will be sold in one lot by aution to highest bidder upon the premises on Wednesday, the 11th day of March, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon, upon the following terms, to-wit:

One-half of the purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale, the remainder in two equal installments, in four and eight months from day of sale, with interest at six per cent per annum, secured by good negotiable notes.

The purchaser may, if he so desires, arrange for a lease of the buildings and water-power upon favorable terms.

This is an excellent opportunity for any one who wishes to engage in the cotton manufacturing business, Greenville being one of the healthiest localities, and one of the best cotton market in the South.

The Machinery may be seen upon the premises at any time previous to or on day of sale. Any further information may be obtained from
JULIUS C. SMITH, Auctioneer,
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1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000
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1	do do	10,000
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5	do 2000	10,000
10	do 1000	10,000
20	do 500	10,000
100	do 200	20,000
300	do 100	30,000
500	do 50	25,000
1000	do 25	25,000
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9	Approximation Prizes of $750	6,750
9	do do 500	4,500
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ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, DEC. 14, 1884, Passenger trains on these roads will run as follows:

READ DOWN.

C. R. R.—Main Line Savannah and Atlanta Div-isions.	No. 15† Acc.	No. 53* Pass'ger.	No. 51* Pass'ger.
Savannah Lv	5 40 pm	8 45 pm	10 00 am
Oliver Ar	7 27 pm	10 23 pm	11 50 am
Millen Ar		11 34 pm	1 08 pm
Millen Lv		11 46 pm	1 35 pm
Toomsboro Lv		1 47 am	3 59 pm
Gordon Ar	No. 1*	2 59 am	5 22 pm
Macon Ar	Pass'ger.	3 45 am	6 25 pm
Macon Lv	8 20 am	3 57 am	7 30 pm
Barnesville Ar	10 03 am	5 30 am	9 08 pm
Barnesville Lv	10 03 am	5 30 am	9 03 pm
Griffin Ar	10 40 am	6 05 am	9 45 pm
Atlanta Ar	12 25 am	7 30 am	11 25 pm

C. R. R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 21† Acc.	No. 19* Pass'ger.	No. 17* Pass'ger.
Milen Lv	3 55 am	2 30 am	1 30 pm
Augusta Ar	7 30 am	5 50 am	3 45 pm

Milledgeville and Eatonton Branch.			No. 25† Pass'ger.
Gordon Lv			9 10 am
Milledgeville Ar			10 29 am
Eatonton Ar			12 30 pm

UPSON COUNTY RAILROAD.		No. 35.† Pas'enger	No. 33† Pas'enger
Barnesville Lv		5 40 pm	10 30 am
Thomaston Ar		6 55 pm	11 45 am

S. G. & N. A. RAILROAD			No. 2† Ps'enger
Griffin Lv			12 30 pm
Newnan Ar			3 15 pm
Carrollton Ar			5 10 pm

S. W. & M. & E. RY —MAIN LINE.		No. 9.* Acc.	No. 1.* Pas'enger
Macon Lv			7 50 am
Fort Valley Ar			8 55 am
Smithville Ar			11 11 am
Smithville Lv			12 20 pm
Cutbbert Ar			2 04 pm
Eufaula Ar			3 16 pm
Eufaula Lv		4 50 am	3 21 pm
Union Springs Ar		7 00 am	5 01 pm
Union Springs Lv		7 11 am	5 01 pm
Montgomery Ar		9 33 am	6 50 pm

S W R.R. ALBANY LINE.	No. 37* Pas'enger	No. 25* Pas'enger	No. 3* Pas enger
Macon Lv			7 15 pm
Fort Valley Lv			8 22 pm
Fort Valley Ar			8 22 pm
Smithville Ar			10 20 pm
Smithville Lv	12 21 pm	3 12 pm	10 20 pm
Albany Ar	12 20 pm	4 15 pm	11 15 pm

S W. R. R—PERRY BRANCH.		No. 23† Pas'enger	No. 21† Pas'enger
Fort Valley Lv		8 35 pm	9 45 am
Perry Ar		9 20 pm	10 35 am

S. W. R. R—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.			No. 29† Pas'enger
Albany Lv			4 30 pm
Blakely Ar			8 22 pm

S. W. R. R.—FORT GAINES BRANCH			No. 31† Pass'ger.
Cutbert Lv			2 25 pm
Fort Gaines Ar			3 48 pm

EUFAULA & CLAYTON RAILROAD.			No. 33† Pass'ger.
Eufaula Lv			5 40 pm
Clayton Ar			7 02 pm

S. W. RR.— COLUMBUS MAIN LINE.		No. 19.* Acc.	No. 5.* Pass'ger
Macon Lv		7 25 pm	8 15 am
Fort Valley Ar		10 17 pm	9 31 am
Columbus Ar		4 25 am	12 43 pm

READ UP.

	No. 52* Pass'ger.	No. 54* Pass'ger.	No. 16† Acc.
Savannah Ar	8 30 pm	6 30 am	8 05 am
Oliver Lv	1 52 pm	4 59 am	6 30 am
Millen Lv	12 40 pm	3 56 am	
Millen Ar	12 15 pm	3 46 am	
Toomsboro Ar	10 12 am	1 49 am	
Gordon Ar	8 51 am	12 40 am	No. 2*
Macon Lv	8 05 am	12 00 ngt	Passeger.
Macon Ar	7 35 am	11 45 pm	6 5[illegible] pm
Barnesville Lv	5 57 am	10 17 pm	5 12 pm
Barnesville Ar	5 57 am	10 17 pm	5 12 pm
Griffin Ar	5 24 am	9 43 pm	4 35 pm
Atlanta Lv	3 55 am	8 10 pm	2 50 pm

C. R. R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 18* Pass'ger.	No. 20* Pass'ger.	No. 22† Acc.
Milen Ar	12 00 pm	12 30 am	10 14 pm
Augusta Lv	9 45 am	9 00 pm	6 20 pm

Milledgeville and Eatonton Branch.	No. 26† Pass'ger.		
Gordon Ar	5 15 pm		
Milledgeville Ar	3 30 pm		
Eatonton Lv	2 15 pm		

UPSON COUNTY RAILROAD.	Pas'enger No. 34.†	Pas'enger No. 36.†	
Barnesville Ar	9 15 am	5 00 pm	
Thomaston Lv	8 00 am	3 45 pm	

S. G. & N. A. RAILROAD.	No. 1† Pas'enger		
Griffin Ar	9 40 am		
Newnan Lv	6 58 am		
Carrollton Lv	5 30 am		

S. W. & M. & E. RY. MAIN LINE	No. 2.* Pas'enger	No. 10.* Acc.	
Macon Ar	7 15 pm		
Fort Valley Ar	6 05 pm		
Smithville Lv	3 35 pm		
Smithville Ar	2 52 pm		
Cuthbert Ar	1 11 pm		
Fufaula Lv	12 10 am		
Eufaula Ar	11 56 om	7 33 pm	
Union Springs Lv	10 11 am	5 05 pm	
Union Springs Ar	10 11 am	4 50 pm	
Montgomery Lv	8 20 am	2 20 pm	

S. W. R. R—ALBANY LINE.	No. 4* Pas'enger	No. 23* Pas'enger	No. 38* Pas'enge
Macon Ar	7 52 am		
Fort Valley Lv	6 38 am		
Fort Valley Ar	6 38 am		
Smithville Lv	4 35 am		
Smithville Ar	4 35 am	11 56 am	2 4[illegible]
Albany Lv	3 40 am	10 45 am	2 50

S. W. R. R—PERRY BRANCH.	No. 22† Pas'enger	No. 24† Pas'enger	
Fort Valley Ar	4 15 pm	6 30 am	
Perry Lv	3 25 pm	5 45 am	

S. W. R. R—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.	No. 30† Pas'enger		
Albany Ar	11 30 am		
Blakely Lv	6 15 am		

S. W. R.—FORT GAINES BRANCH.	No. 32† Pass'ger.		
Cuthbert Ar	12 36 pm		
Fort Gaines Lv	11 13 am		

EUFAULA & CLAYTON RAILROAD	No. 34† Pass'ger.		
Eufaula Ar	9 27 am		
Clayton Lv	8 00 am		

S. W. RR.—COLUMBUS MAINE LINE.	No. 6.* Pass'ger	No. 20* Acc.	
Macon Ar	5 42 pm	6 00 am	
Fort Valley Ar	[illegible] 25 pm	3 39 am	
Columbus Lv	1 00 pm	9 53 pm	

Elegant local Sleeping Cars on night trains as follows: Between Savannah and Augusta, trains Nos 56 and 54; between Savannah and Macon, trains Nos. 53 and 54; between Savannah and Macon, trains Nos. 53 and 54; between Savannah and Atlanta, trains Nos. 53 and 54.

Pullman Hotel Sleeping Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, via Atlanta, Albany and Waycross.

Trains marked thus * run daily; trains marked thus † run daily except Sunday; trains marked thus ‡ run daily except Monday.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car Berths on sale at the Union Depot 30 minutes prior to the leaving of all trains.

WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt., Savannah.
T. D. KLINE, Sup't S. W. R. R. Macon.
W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic M'g'r., Savannah.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
R. SCHMIDT, Agent, Atlanta.

CLARENCE ANGIER............A. L. WALDO

NEW FIRM.

INSURANCE

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED OURselves under the firm name of Angier & Waldo for the purpose of conducting the Fire and Life Insurance business in Atlanta and vicinity. The companies represented by us are old, strong, prompt and reliable. Their total assets over fifty millions of dollars. The public may rely on our immediate and careful attention to any business intrusted to us. We take the same interest in settling an honest loss as in collecting the premium.
ANGIER & WALDO,
Room 22 Gate City Nat. Bank Building.
Orders by telephone, No. 373, promptly attended to. Jan. 26, 1885.

THE DAY'S DOIN
HAPPENINGS HERE AND
IN ATLANTA YESTERD

Miss Graves Recovered from Her Nerv
Bob Fotbern Arrested for Moon
Trouble Over the Bonds of Tax R
ers and Collectors—News Not

The mud disappeared a great de
day.
The aldermanic board will meet t
ing.
There were three interments in O
terday.
Mrs. Landauer's funeral was largel
yesterday.
The Governor's Horse Guard are
for a trip to New Orleans.
Lula Hurst cleared $175.35 for he
the fun night before last.
The new fire engine and hose reel
Atlanta about the last of next mont
If one of our friends will send us
the weekly of January 6, will oblige
The electric lights on the streets
ably be turned on the last of
week.
Governor McDaniel is still hearin
election cases. He will probably re
decisions to day.
The Crew street scholars are no
their lessons" at the Fair str
building during the afternoons.
A switch engine jumped the tra
day evening near the Forsyth stre
and blockaded the street for nearly
The next election to agitate the
take place next month. Two polic
sioners are to be elected by the gene
Mrs. A. Tidwell, who died day b
terday, was buried yesterday at t
burying ground a short distance o
Judge C. C. Hammock narrowly
ing run over by a train yesterday
street crossing. An instant mor
would have been crushed.
Yesterday Governor McDaniel issu
lamation providing for the restrict
whisky traffic in Haralson county
28th of March. The vote in the c
428 against whisky and 303 for it.
The Gate City National bank has d
to fill every office in its building if
will secure tenants. With passeng
and steam heat, they are the che
most desirable offices in the city.
Yesterday while going up the Kim
steps Mrs. Garland, who resides at
street, fell and broke her left arm.
Nelson picked her up. Dr. Borcheim
the necessary surgical attention.
The negro tramp who was killed in
lision on the East Tennessee a fow
near McDonough, is now suppose
been a convict who escaped from a
south Georgia and whose home w
lanta.
A new trial has been granted in t
George Moore against G. W. Coll
the plaintiff agrees to write off two
the verdict. This is a case in whi
got a verdict for damages for a cow
Collier.
The bill of exceptions has been fil
case of Mrs. Emma F. Collier ag
Georgia railroad and banking compa
is a suit for damages caused by Mr
falling down a bank. The case was
in the city court and now goes up.
Yesterday a committee of the Atl
ball club succeeded in selling severa
dollars worth of tickets for the comi
They were assisted generally in the
by the citizens, and will no doubt su
selling many more before the week
The Hotel St. Marc, situated on Fift
corner 30th street, New York, in the
Murry Hill section, offers to families
transient guests the best accommodations
rate prices. The hotel is under the
rection of Mr. John T. Devine, who has
long and favorably known in the man
of the St. James hotel, New York.
Yesterday Messrs. Hoke and Burt
filed a suit in the United States cir
for the wife of Mr. C. A. Smith,
Pacific engineer, who was killed on
of December last. The suit is again
and is for $20,000. The declaration
that Mr. Smith was 28 years old and
ing a hundred and fifteen dollars p
The accident which resulted in the
death was caused by a large sto
from the side of a cut to the track
throwing an engine from the track.

THE BOYS IN DOUGLASVI

Masters Johnson and Ellison,
Away From Home, Found

One day last week THE CONSTITU
ed an account of the search being
gentleman named Johnson, of St
his son, who, in company with
had run away from their homes.
Mr. Johnson is well off, and aft
ran away from home began trying t
He succeeded in ascertaining th
lad named Allison was with his so
then they were near Chattanooga.
after ascertaining this, Mr. Johns
to Chattanooga, but when he rea
place, he was informed that the bo
for Atlanta. From persons who ha
boys in Chattanooga, Mr. Johnson
an accurate description of them
scription convinced him
was following his son.
son came on to Atlanta an
diately sought Chief Connolly, to
told the story. The chief made
search of the city, but without
missing boys. Mr. Johnson remai
lanta a day or two, and then, thoro
fied that his boy, and his boy's com
left, started for New Orleans. Whe
STITUTION presented the story of th
appearance, their description
bodied in it. Late la
Chief Connolly received a
from the Douglasville marshal stat
two boys, Johnson and Allison, we
place. Chief Connolly at once
marshal to detain them, and to-d
investigate the matter personally.

AFTER SEVEN YEARS

Captain Crim Recovers a Wat
Which Was Stolen Seven Y

Seven years ago a fine gold wat
some gold chain and a beautifu
were stolen from Solomonson,
maker.
Yesterday Captain Crim, aided
man Poole, recovered the locket, a
a clue which may possibly
the recovery of the wa
chain. The watch was stolen from
monson one night while he was
was a very valuable time piece and
fort was made to recover it. A
scription of the watch, the chain
locket was published to the dete
the police department immediatel
theft was discovered and a handso
offered for their recovery. The dete
every exertion to
the whereabouts of the goods but w
and years ago the theft was forgo
before yesterday Patrolman Poole
ally ascertained that a negro girl
Edgewood had a beautiful gold lo
possession. The patrolman at the
secured a fair description of the
reported the matter to Captain Cri
time the captain heard the repor
examining some old papers and
pleting his work he ran across the
of Mr. Solomonson's watch, chain
Instantly he believed that he had
in locating the stolen jewelry.
Captain Crim, accompanied by
Poole, walked out to Edgewood
trouble, found the girl. S
produced the locket wh
for it, and surrendered it
officers. She satisfied Captain Cri
manner in which she came by the
the captain came back to the cit
up by their success in recovering
the captain and the patrolman are
run down the watch and chain.

al, Southwestern & Mont-
omery & Eufaula Railroads

ains of this system are run by Central or
ridian time.)
SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 21, 1884.
ND AFTER SUNDAY, DEC. 14, 1884, PAS-
r trains on these roads will run as follows:

READ DOWN.

—Main Line h and At- v-isions.	No. 15† Acc.	No. 53* Pass'ger.	No. 51* Pass'ger.
h....Lv	5 40 pm	8 45 pm	10 00 am
....Ar	7 27 pm	10 23 pm	11 50 am
....Ar		11 34 pm	1 08 pm
....Lv		11 46 pm	1 35 pm
oro....Lv		1 47 am	3 59 pm
....Ar		2 59 am	5 22 pm
....Ar	No. 1* Pass'ger.	3 45 am	6 25 pm
....Lv	8 20 am	3 57 am	7 30 pm
ille....Ar	10 03 am	5 30 am	9 08 pm
ille....Lv	10 03 am	5 30 am	9 08 pm
....Ar	10 40 am	6 05 am	9 45 pm
....Ar	12 25 am	7 30 am	11 25 pm
—Auguste ranch.	No. 21† Acc.	No. 19* Pass'ger.	No. 17* Pass'ger.
....Lv	3 55 am	2 30 am	1 30 pm
....Ar	7 30 am	5 50 am	3 45 pm
geville and ton Branch.			No. 25† Pass'ger.
....Lv			9 10 am
eville....Ar			10 29 am
n....Ar			12 30 pm
N COUNTY ILROAD.		No. 35.† Pas'enger	No. 33.† Pas'enger
ille....Lv		5 40 pm	10 30 am
ton....Ar		6 55 pm	11 45 am
& N. A. ILROAD			No. 2† Ps'enger.
....Lv			12 30 pm
....Ar			3 15 pm
ton....Ar			5 10 pm
M. & E. RY LINE.		No. 9.* Acc.	No. 1.* Pas'enger
....Lv			7 50 am
lley....Ar			8 55 am
ille....Ar			11 11 am
ille....Lv			12 20 pm
t....Ar			2 04 pm
....Ar			3 16 pm
....Lv		4 50 am	3 21 pm
Springs....Ar		7 00 am	5 01 pm
Springs....Lv		7 11 am	5 01 pm
mery....Ar		9 33 am	6 50 pm
R. ALBANY LINE.	No. 37* Pas'enger	No. 25* Pas'enger	No. 3* Pas'enger
....Lv			7 15 pm
lley....Lv			8 22 pm
lley....Ar			8 22 pm
ille....Ar			10 20 pm
ille....Lv	12 21 pm	3 12 pm	10 20 pm
....Ar	12 20 pm	4 15 pm	11 15 pm
R.—PERRY RANCH.		No. 23† Pas'enger	No. 21† Pas'enger
alley....Lv		8 35 pm	9 45 am
....Ar		9 20 pm	10 35 am
R.—BLAK'LY ENSION.			No. 29† Pas'enger
....Lv			4 30 pm
....Ar			8 22 pm
R.R.—FORT ES BRANCH			No. 31† Pass'ger.
t....Lv			2 25 pm
aines....Ar			3 48 pm
ULA & CLAY- RAILROAD			No. 33† Pass'ger.
....Lv			5 40 pm
n....Ar			7 02 pm
E.—COLUM- MAIN LINE.		No. 19.* Acc.	No. 5.* Pass'ger
....Lv		7 25 pm	8 15 am
Valley....Ar		10 17 pm	9 31 am
bus....Ar		4 25 am	12 43 pm

READ UP.

	No. 52* Pass'ger.	No. 54* Pass'ger.	No. 16† Acc.
nah....Ar	8 30 pm	6 30 am	8 05 am
....Lv	1 52 pm	4 59 am	6 30 am
n....Lv	12 40 pm	3 56 am	
en....Ar	12 15 pm	3 46 am	
omsboro....Ar	10 12 am	1 49 am	
Gordon....Ar	8 51 am	12 40 am	No. 2* Pass'ger.
Macon....Lv	8 05 am	12 00 ugt	
Macon....Ar	7 35 am	11 45 pm	6
Barnesville....Lv	5 57 am	10 17 pm	5 12 pm
arnesville....Ar	5 57 am	10 17 pm	5 12 pm
in....Ar	5 24 am	9 43 pm	4 35 pm
nta....Lv	3 55 am	8 10 pm	2 50 pm
R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 18* Pass'ger.	No. 20* Pass'ger.	No. 22† Acc.
....Ar	12 00 pm	12 30 am	10 14 pm
sta....Lv	9 45 am	9 00 pm	6 20 pm
dgeville and nton Branch.	No. 26† Pass'ger.		
on....Ar	5 15 pm		
dgeville....Ar	3 30 pm		
nton....Lv	2 15 pm		
ON COUNTY RAILROAD.	Pas'enger No. 34.†	Pas'enger No. 36.†	
esville....Ar	9 15 am	5 00 pm	
naston....Lv	8 00 am	3 45 pm	
G. & N. A. RAILROAD.	No. 1† Pas'enger		
....Ar	9 40 am		
nan....Lv	6 58 am		
lton....Lv	5 30 am		
& M. & E. RY. AIN LINE	No. 2.* Pas'enger	No. 10.* Acc.	
on....Ar	7 15 pm		
Valley....Ar	6 05 pm		
hville....Lv	3 35 pm		
sville....Ar	2 52 pm		
bert....Ar	1 11 pm		
aula....Lv	12 10 am		
aula....Ar	11 56 am	7 33 pm	
d Springs....Lv	10 11 am	5 05 pm	
n Springs....Ar	10 11 am	4 50 pm	
tgomery....Lv	8 20 am	2 20 pm	
R. R.—ALBANY LINE.	No. 4* Pas'enger	No. 23* Pas'enger	No. 33* Pas'enge
on....Ar	7 52 am		
Valley....Lv	6 38 am		
Valley....Ar	6 38 am		
hville....Lv	4 35 am		
hville....Ar	4 35 am	11 56 am	2 45pm
ny....Lv	3 40 am	10 45 am	2 50 pm
R. R.—PERRY BRANCH.	No. 22† Pas'enger	No. 24† Pas'enger	
Valley....Ar	4 15 pm	6 30 am	
....Lv	3 25 pm	5 45 am	
R R—BLAK'LY XTENSION.	No. 30† Pas'enger		
any....Ar	11 30 am		
ely....Lv	6 15 am		
W. R.—FORT NES BRANCH.	No. 32† Pass'ger.		
bert....Ar	12 36 pm		
Gaines....Lv	11 13 am		
FAULA & CLAY- ON RAILROAD	No. 34† Pass'ger.		
ula....Ar	9 27 am		
yton....Lv	8 00 am		
W. RR.—COLUM- S MAINE LINE.	No. 6.* Pass'ger	No. 20* Acc.	
on....Ar	5 42 pm	6 00 am	
Valley....Ar	4 25 pm	3 39 am	
mbus....Lv	1 00 pm	9 53 pm	

Elegant local Sleeping Cars on night trains as ows: Between Savannah and Augusta, trains 53 and 54; between Savannah and Macon, ins Nos. 53 and 54; between Savannah and Ma- , trains Nos. 53 and 54; between Savannah and anta, trains Nos. 53 and 54.

Pullman Hotel Sleeping Cars between Cincin- and Jacksonville, via Atlanta, Albany and ycross.

Trains marked thus * run daily; trains marked s † run daily except Sunday; trains marked s ‡ run daily except Monday.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car Berths sale at the Union Depot 30 minutes prior to the ving of all trains.

LLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt., Savannah.
T. D. KLINE, Sup't S. W. R. R. Macon.
F. SHELLMAN, Traffic M'g'r., Savannah.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
R. SCHMIDT. Agent. Atlanta.

LARENCE ANGIER............A. L. WALDO

NEW FIRM.

INSURANCE

E HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED OUR- selves under the firm name of Angier & Waldo r the purpose of conducting the Fire and Life surance business in Atlanta and vicinity. The ompanies represented by us are old, strong, rompt and reliable. Their total assets over fifty illions of dollars. The public may rely on our mmediate and careful attention to any business trusted to us. We take the same interest in set- ing an honest loss as in collecting the premium.

ANGIER & WALDO,
Room 22 Gate City Nat. Bank Building.
Orders by telephone, No. 373, promptly attended
Jan. 26, 1885.

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

HAPPENINGS HERE AND THERE IN ATLANTA YESTERDAY.

Miss Graves Recovered from Her Nervous Shock—Bob Sothern Arrested for Moonshining—Trouble Over the Bonds of Tax Receivers and Collectors—News Notes.

The mud disappeared a great deal yesterday.

The aldermanic board will meet this morning.

There were three interments in Oakland yesterday.

Mrs. Landauer's funeral was largely attended yesterday.

The Governor's Horse Guard are arranging for a trip to New Orleans.

Lula Hurst cleared $175.35 for her part of the fun night before last.

The new fire engine and hose reel will reach Atlanta about the last of next month.

If one of our friends will send us a copy of the weekly of January 6, will oblige us.

The electric lights on the streets will probably be turned on the last of the present week.

Governor McDaniel is still hearing contested election cases. He will probably render some decisions to day.

The Crew street scholars are now "studying their lessons" at the Fair street school building during the afternoons.

A switch engine jumped the track yesterday evening near the Forsyth street crossing and blockaded the street for nearly an hour.

The next election to agitate the public will take place next month. Two police commissioners are to be elected by the general council.

Mrs. A. Tidwell, who died day before yesterday, was buried yesterday at the family burying ground a short distance out of the city.

Judge C. C. Hammock narrowly escaped being run over by a train yesterday at Pryor street crossing. An instant more and he would have been crushed.

Yesterday Governor McDaniel issued a proclamation providing for the restriction of the whisky traffic in Haralson county after the 28th of March. The vote in the county was 428 against whisky and 303 for it.

The Gate City National bank has determined to fill every office in its building if low rents will secure tenants. With passenger elevator and steam heat, they are the cheapest and most desirable offices in the city. tf

Yesterday while going up the Kimball house steps Mrs. Garland, who resides at 74 Ivy street, fell and broke her left arm. Mr. C. C. Nelson picked her up. Dr. Borcheim rendered the necessary surgical attention.

The negro tramp who was killed in the collision on the East Tennessee a few days ago near McDonough, is now supposed to have been a convict who escaped from a camp in south Georgia and whose home was in Atlanta.

A new trial has been granted in the case of George Moore against G. W. Collier, unless the plaintiff agrees to write off two-thirds of the verdict. This is a case in which Moore got a verdict for damages for a cow killed by Collier.

The bill of exceptions has been filed in the case of Mrs. Emma F. Collier against the Georgia railroad and banking company. This is a suit for damages caused by Mrs. Collier falling down a bank. The case was dismissed in the city court and now goes up.

Yesterday a committee of the Atlanta base-ball club succeeded in selling several hundred dollars worth of tickets for the coming season. They were assisted generally in their efforts by the citizens, and will no doubt succeed in selling many more before the week is ended.

The Hotel St. Marc, situated on Fifth avenue, corner 39th street, New York, in the famous Murry Hill section, offers to families and transient guests the best accommodations at moderate prices. The hotel is under the direction of Mr. John T. Devine, who has been long and favorably known in the management of the St. James hotel, New York.

Yesterday Messrs. Hoke and Burton Smith filed a suit in the United States circuit court for the wife of Mr. C. A. Smith, a Georgia Pacific engineer, who was killed on the 31st of December last. The suit is against the road and is for $20,000. The declaration sets out that Mr. Smith was 28 years old and was earning a hundred and fifteen dollars per month. The accident which resulted in the engineer's death was caused by a large stone falling from the side of a cut to the track below and throwing an engine from the track.

THE BOYS IN DOUGLASVILLE.

Masters Johnson and Ellison, Who Ran Away From Home, Found.

One day last week THE CONSTITUTION printed an account of the search being made by a gentleman named Johnson, of St. Louis, for his son, who, in company with another lad, had run away from their homes.

Mr. Johnson is well off, and after his son ran away from home began trying to find him. He succeeded in ascertaining that another lad named Allison was with his son and that then were near Chattanooga. Immediately after ascertaining this, Mr. Johnson started to Chattanooga, but when he reached that place, he was informed that the boys had left for Atlanta. From persons who had seen the boys in Chattanooga, Mr. Johnson obtained an accurate description of them. This description convinced him that he was following his son. Mr. Johnson came on to Atlanta and immediately sought Chief Connolly, to whom he told the story. The chief made a diligent search of the city, but without finding the missing boys. Mr. Johnson remained in Atlanta a day or two, and then, thoroughly satisfied that his boy, and his boy's companion, had left, started for New Orleans. When THE CONSTITUTION presented the story of the boys disappearance, their discription were embodied in it. Late last night Chief Connolly received a telegram from the Douglasville marshal stating that the two boys, Johnson and Allison, were in that place. Chief Connolly at once notified the marshal to detain them, and to-day he will investigate the matter personally.

AFTER SEVEN YEARS.

Captain Crim Recovers a Watch Charm Which Was Stolen Seven Years.

Seven years ago a fine gold watch, a handsome gold chain and a beautiful gold locket were stolen from Solomonson, the watchmaker.

Yesterday Captain Crim, aided by Patrolman Poole, recovered the locket, and secured a clue which may possibly result in the recovery of the watch and chain. The watch was stolen from Mr. Solomonson one night while he was a sleep. It was a very valuable time piece and every effort was made to recover it. A minute description of the watch, the chain and the locket was published to the detectives and the police department immediately after the theft was discovered and a handsome reward offered for their recovery. The detectives used every exertion to ascertain the whereabouts of the goods but without avail and years ago the theft was forgotten. Day before yesterday Patrolman Poole accidentally ascertained that a negro girl living near Edgewood had a beautiful gold locket in her possession. The patrolman at the same time secured a fair description of the trinket and reported the matter to Captain Crim. At the time the captain heard the story, he was examining some old papers and before completing his work he ran across the description of Mr. Solomonson's watch, chain and locket. Instantly he believed that he had succeeded in locating the stolen jewelry. Yesterday Captain Crim, accompanied by Patrolman Poole, walked out to Edgewood and without trouble, found the girl. She readily produced the locket when asked for it, and surrendered it to the officers. She satisfied Captain Crim as to the manner in which she came by the article and the captain came back to the city. Bouyed up by their success in recovering the locket the captain and the patrolman are trying to run down the watch and chain.

ABOUT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

The Man With the Bear—Bob Hill, a Negro Man, Charged With Larceny.

Faur, the Italian, and his bear were arraigned in police court yesterday morning. Faur was charged with doing business without license and the bear was charged with obstructing the sidewalks. Neither the Italian or the bear could speak English and an interpreter was brought in. The Italian who runs the fruit stand on Pryor street, near the Kimball house, was utilized as the interpreter. He knew little more about English than either of his friends, and it was with difficulty that Recorder Anderson understood any of it. However, he managed to ascertain that the bear was not responsible, and dismissed that case. Faur was asked to pay five and cost, which he did.

Bob Hill, a colored individual, was pulled in yesterday, charged with larceny. Hill, it is alleged, got away with several pairs of shoes belonging to a shoemaker on Hunter street.

Frank Mullins, a well dressed negro, attracted Captain Couch's attention at the Union passenger depot yesterday, that resulted in the negroe's arrest as a suspect. While en route to the city prison Mullins conceived a plan of escape, and when near Dodd's building attempted to run. Captain Couch, however, was too quick for Mullins and grabbed him. Then Mullins began to fight. Stationhouse Keeper Buchanan happened along when the fight was at its acme and took a hand. Mullins had no chance with the two officers and was lodged in the city prison, but not until the officers began to wonder how long the fight would last.

Night before last Mrs. T. H. Jones's residence on Hull street was entered by a burglar. The burglar entered the house by forcing a window up, through which he crawled. Once inside the house the burglar leisurely went through the room and, when he left, carried away with him several pieces of wearing apparel, a small clock and a pair of vases.

Henry Hutchinson, the negro who was arrested day before yesterday charged with stealing A. K. Newton's money, is still in the city prison. All of the money except about ten dollars has been recovered. Hutchinson is an old offender. He has been in the chaingang three or four times, and was released only a few days ago.

MISS GRAVES RECOVERS.

She is Fully Recovered from Her Nervous Shock of Monday Night at DeGive's.

Yesterday's CONSTITUTION contained an account of the painful scene at DeGive's opera house on the previous night in which Miss Zella Graves attempted to go on the stage to meet Lula Hurst. Miss Graves was taken home and very soon recovered from the nervous state into which she had gotten. She realized what had occurred and was deeply mortified. Yesterday and last night she was herself again, having been fully restored to her normal state of nerves. It appears that there was a misunderstanding of what Miss Graves said and the position she took in reference to Miss Hurst. The reporter who wrote the article was on the stage when the excitement began, and the uproar was so great that he was prevented from hearing Miss Graves's exact words at first. He did not understand her to use all the expressions attributed to her yesterday, but took the statement of a gentleman who sat near Miss Graves when she first arose in her seat. The exclamations of Miss Graves were directed against Lula Hurst. She was opposed to Miss Hurst. She said on rising: "Woman shall not rule the world! That is man's province, and woman shall not rule the world."

Miss Graves regarded Lula Hurst as a fraud and her idea, it is presumed, was to stop the imposition on the public.

A fuller inquiry into the matter and the statements of the friends of Miss Graves, shows that the lady acted under complete nervous prostration, and not through any hallucination. Of intense nature, with vivid emotions, it happens occasionally that she loses complete control of her nerves, and is swept to and fro by them as a leaf in a storm. These occasions do not bring even temporary aberration of the mind. On the contrary, she is perfectly conscious of every word she speaks and of everything she does, but is impelled by a nervous power before which she is perfectly helpless. This explanation will be read with particular pleasure by witnesses of the thrilling scene, for the whole audience was moved with profoundest sympathy for the lady and for her brother and mother, who, in such admirable spirit, met the emergency.

BELATED BONDS.

A Number of Counties from Which There are no Tax Collectors' Bonds Received.

There is some trouble at the governor's office over the failure of tax receivers and tax collectors to return their bonds within the time prescribed by law. The time for these bonds to be filed expired day before yesterday. The tax receivers had failed in the following counties: Bartow, Brooks, Bryan, Calhoun, Camden, Clarke, Clayton, Columbia, Crawford, Decatur, DeKalb, Dodge, Early, Fannin, Forsyth, Hancock, Honry, Jefferson, Sohnson, Macon, Monroe. Murray, Oconeef Polk, Putnam, Schley, Spalding, Taliaferro, Taylor, Towns, Troup, Walker, Ware, Warren, Wayne, White, Whitfield, Wilkinson. The following is a list of the counties where the newly elected collectors have failed to comply with the law in the matter of making bonds: Bartow, Brook, Bryan, Camden, Carroll, Chatham, Clarke, Clayton Columbia, Crawford, Decatur, Dekalb, Dodge, Early, Fannin, Forsyth, Greene, Hancock, Aenry, Jefferson, Johnson, Lee, Macon, Mitchell, Monroe, Murray, Oconee, Polk, Putnam, Sumter, Taliaferro, Taylor, Towns, Troup, Ware, Wayne, White, Whitfield, Wilkes.

Yesterday belated bonds came in from tax receivers in Clayton, Columbia, Muscogee, Towns and Wayne, and bonds were received from the following tax collectors: Carroll, Chatham, Clayton, Columbia, Quitman, Towns, Troup, Wayne. All these bonds were executed day before yesterday, or before that time.

It is presumed that satisfactory excuses for the delays will be forthcoming, otherwise the governor will declare vacancies, and new elections will be ordered.

KATE SOTHERN'S HUSBAND.

The Husband of the Noted Woman Arrested as a Moonshiner.

A few days ago, in one of the most mountainous parts of Pickens county, a party of raiders surrounded a little illicit distillery and captured three men, one of whom was Bob Sothern, the husband of the Pickens county murderess, Kate Sothern. The raiding party was made up of Revenue Agent Lofland, Deputy Collector Bledsoe, Deputy Marshal Campbell, Deputy Collector Lee Camp and Deputy Collector A. J. Spence. The distillery was a little log house on a mountain stream, and the men were surprised and captured without difficulty. The three men were Bob Sothern, John Foster and Frank Prince. Sothern claimed that he had gone to the distillery to get some whisky for his wife, who was sick. The other men said they had no business there but were "sorter passing and saw the distillery. The entire party claimed to be innocent of any connection wit the distillery." They were all held in bonds, and will be down here for trial next month. Bob Sothern presented a sorry spectacle. His clothes were dirty and ragged, and his shoes were completely worn out. His toes stuck out in spite of the fact that the ground was covered with snow, and he had the general air of a weather beaten tramp.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's parents in this city, on Thursday the 12th, by Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, Mr. Henry L. Harralson to Miss Jesse McCool. The ceremony took place at midday, and the happy couple left on the next train for New Orleans. The groom is a member of the firm of Harralson Bros. & Co., and the bride is a charming young lady who has a host of friends and admirers.

St. Luke's Cathedral.

Ash Wednesday—9:30 a. m. morning prayer.
11 a. m. Litany, Ante-Communion. Service and lecture by Bishop Beckwith.
4:30 p. m., evening prayer.

THE POLICE BOARD.

THE COMMISSIONERS HAVE A LIVELY MEETING.

Mixed-up Witnesses Testifying Against the patrolmen—Patrolmen Gloer and Moss up on Charges—Other Officers on the Rack—Interesting Session of the Board, Etc.

The board of police commissioners convened in special session last night.

The meeting was called yesterday afternoon by Chairman English and had for its object the investigation of charges against Patrolman Nolan, who was suspended from duty on the 10th inst.; Patrolmen Moss and Gloer, who were suspended on the 13th inst., and Patrolman Thompson, who was suspended on the 16th inst. The meeting was attended by Commissioner English, chairman, Commissioners Goldsmith, Hancock, Jones and Fox.

Patrolmen Gloer and Moss were first arraigned. They were charged with violating the same rule governing the police department. The specifications asserted that they did both neglect their duty on the night of the 30th inst. by entering and remaining in the Atlanta street car stable one hour and forty minutes. The patrolmen were then serving as detectives, and were not in uniform. The first witness introduced was Jeff Penn, an employe of the street car company. He said Patrolmen Gloer and Moss did enter the street car stable on the night of the 13th inst., but that they did not remain as long as the time charged.

"How long did they remain?" asked Chairman English.

"Oh, an hour to an hour and a quarter" was the response.

"What did they talk about?"

"Well, I can't remember."

"Did they talk about police matters."

"No, I can't say that they did. We all joked and told yarns."

"Did either of them go to sleep?"

"I can't say. Mr. Moss and I talked a good deal."

"Isn't it true Mr. Penn that Mr. Gloer took off his overcoat and putting it under his head, went to sleep."

"I can't say that he went to sleep. He laid down. He complained of a severe headache and said he was quite sick."

"Were either of these patrolmen ever there before?"

"This was Patrolman Gloer's first visit."

"Could you furnish us the names of any other patrolman who come or have come to the stable at night that way?"

"Put them on trial and if I am subpœnied I'll tell."

"You say other patrolmen have been there?" asked Commissioner Fox.

"No sir, I did not say so. I said put others who have been there on trial and I'll testify to facts if I am called upon."

The witness then added that the night was extremely cold and that the men came in to warm.

Jim Henderson, a negro man, stated that he saw the men enter the barn about 12:15 or 12:20, but could not say when they left. He pointed out the two patrolmen. His testimony was not very damaging. On cross examination, Patrolman Moss asked:

"You are certain that it was me?"

"Oh, yes, sir, I am certain."

"Did not Mr. Gloer and I arrest you once?"

"Me? No, sir, you did not."

Henry Wood, another negro man, was introduced. He said he saw the policemen come in but did not see them leave.

"How do you know they were police," asked Chairman English.

"By their uniforms."

"Look over that crowd of policemen there and point out the men. Be careful," said the chairman as he remembered that the patrolmen were not in uniform.

The witness glanced over the crowd. His eyes fell upon Patrolmen Moss and Gloer and he paused a second. Then they went on until they fell upon Patrolman Nolan and Mounted Officer West. Here they stopped aad the witness said:

"Dat's dem. De little man wid the big beard and the big man wid de big mustache."

This answer satisfied the commissioners as to Wood's testimony and he was excused. The patrolmen were both adjudged not guilty, and the charges dismissed.

Patrolman Thompson was next arraigned. He was charged with entering a bar room while in full uniform and with taking a drink of liquor. He entered a plea of not guilty. Pat Blount, who keeps a saloon on Marietta street at the corner of Bartow, was the first witness. He stated that he knew Patrolman Thompson, and that the patrolman did enter the saloon on the morning of the 16th instant and that he was dressed in full uniform. He asserted that the patrolman went directly through the saloon and that he did not stop for a drink.

"Did you send a drink back to him?" asked Chairman English.

"No, sir; I did not."

"Was there any one else in the saloon?"

"Oh, yes; there were three or four in the pool room playing."

Here Chief Connolly handed Chairman English a small note. The chairman read the note, and a few whispered words were passed between the chief and the chairman. Then the chairman asked—

"Mr. Blount, didn't Mr. Nickless enter that bar about the time Patrolman Thompson did. Think. Just before or behind him?"

"I believe he did," was the reply.

"Well, isn't it true that Mr. Nickless took a drink?"

"I can't be positive, but I believe he did."

"How many?"

"One."

"Now think, didn't he drink one and pay for two?"

"No, sir. I state most positively that Patrolman Thompton did not take a drink in my saloon."

Mr. Nickless was introduced. He said that he saw Patrolman Thompson in the saloon.

"Didn't you enter that saloon and motion the patrolman to follow you?"

"I did not."

Patrolman Thompson, in his statement, claimed to have entered the saloon on business, of which he informed the commission. He proved that he did not remain in the saloon more than two or three minutes. The board adjudged the patrolman guilty of the first charge and not guilty of the second. He was suspended for five days.

Patrolman Nolan was charged with leaving his beat without permission on the 10th inst. Captain Aldridge stated that the patrolman was absent from his post two hours, and that a diligent search failed to reveal his whereabouts. The patrolman claimed to have been on police business. Patrolman Nolan was voted guilty and suspended for ten days.

AT THE ORDINARY'S.

Several Important Matters Before Ordinary Calhoun—A Homestead Case.

Yesterday Ordinary Calhoun decided an important question. Some years ago W. S. Withers went into bankruptcy, and the assignee in bankruptcy allowed him the amount fixed by law for a homestead. Withers did not make application for the homestead at the time but has lately applied for it, and yesterday it was allowed by the ordinary, Colonel Calhoun, holding that Withers had never had the benefit of the homestead and was therefore entitled to it. The supreme court has never passed on the question.

Ophelia J. Smith was on yesterday appointed administratrix on the estate of Charles A. Smith, deceased.

Smith & Hauge registered yesterday as liquor dealers.

Gertrude Ganse was appointed temporary administratrix on the estate of Annie E. Ganse.

John S. Curle was appointed guardian of Gertrude P. Curle.

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AIMEE PASSES THROUGH.

The Celebrated French Star on Her Way to Rome.

M'lle Aimee passed through the city yesterday on her way to Rome, where she played last night. She stopped two hours here and took dinner at the Kimball.

"Yes," she said to a CONSTITUTION representative, "this is my first visit to Atlanta, but I hope it won't be my last. Before this season I have seen but little of the people of the south since I first came to this country, in 1871, but from what I know of them now I am only too sorry that I did not come among them before."

"Were you never south before?"

"Yes; I once visited New Orleans and played there, and also one night in Mobile, but beyond those two cities I have never played in the south before this season."

"You have given up opera bouffe?"

"Yes, I have changed it for light comedy, and like it so much better."

"When do you finish your present American tour?"

"In July, when I will return to my home in France, for a visit of a few months. In September I will come back and start on my next tour through the states. I will visit then only the larger cities in the south, and am glad to say that Mr. Grau has booked me for an engagement of three performances in Atlanta."

"You will then play—"

"Sardou's 'Divorce,' which I am now studying. This is the second attempt I have made at playing in English. 'Mam'zelle' was my first, and though I never commenced the study of English until last September, I can now speak and write it with but little trouble, and as you see my accent is not bad."

Just here a strange bark was heard as if coming from the valise which M'lle Aimee held in her hand as she boarded the train for Rome.

"What's that?"

"Oh, that's Jack, my dog Jack," and opening the hand bag she proceeded to lull her pet with French expressions and gentle caresses. Jack may be congenial to Aimee, but he is the ugliest dog that ever passed through Atlanta. He is about the size and looks like a double handful of wool with a string tied tightly around it. "Jack has been my constant companion for seven years," she said, "and I have to put him in this valise to keep hotel men and conductors from taking him away from me—Don't I, Jack," and the bundle of wool whined in assent.

Aimee will be in Atlanta Friday and Saturday, playing both nights and at matinee "Mam'zelle," in which she has achieved a remarkable success. The play is a novel one, and will have to be seen to be appreciated. Aimee's English is remarkably clear, and she converses with the greatest ease. She has a pleasant countenance, with large, clear brown eyes, a profusion of black hair, and her pretty teeth show from between a pair of rosy lips. She is of short stature, is rather stout, and even loaded with Jack and her heavy traveling dress, moves with that sprightliness which so characterizes her on the stage.

RHEA AND THE LADIES.

They are Invited to be the Guests of the Capital City Club.

Mlle. Rhea has accepted an invitation to attend the Capital City club to-day, which is ladies day, immediately after the matinee. The ladies of Atlanta and the members of the club will thus have an opportunity of meeting this charming woman socially. The governing committee of the club, in compliment to her, voted unanimously to extend the hours of ladies day from 6 until 12 o'clock to-night. Ladies day usually closes at 6 o'clock p. m. As she will play at night, and leave for Knoxville after the performance, she will visit the club after the matinee and leave before 8 o'clock.

Rhea.

This fascinating artist is to appear to-day at matinee in Arcadia, and at night in An Unequal Match. These two performances will be real treats. We hope that our readers have still fresh in their memory our criticism of Arcadia as published in THE CONSTITUTION of March 4th, or that they have heard the opinion of some friend who witnessed the piece, and we are certain that the latter will agree with us that it is a charming play, superbly acted, and that no other star could interpret the principal role as Rhea did.

As for Unequal Match, our citizens will remember how finely this beautiful comedy was presented two years ago, and how Mlle. Rhea eclipsed Langtry in the title role. The choice of these two pieces is therefore a very good one, and the great French actress will receive on this return an ovation which will prove how highly the Atlanta people appreciates her talent, her genius and exquisite grace.

Trinity Church.

Social meeting this evening. Order of services: Beginning at 7 o'clock sharp, a service of song for twenty minutes; prayer; reading of Scriptures; topic for counsel and prayer, "The best measures, under God, for promoting a genuine revival of religion;" several brothers called upon for counsel and suggestions; volunteers an opportunity; summing up suggestions by pastor, and prayer for Our Father's guidance and blessing in the use of proper means to the great end in view. Closing, twenty minutes for Christian hand-shaking; acquaintance with strangers, and consultation of working committees. The entire congregation invited to come.

PERSONAL.

W. HUNTER, of Savannah, is at the Kimball.

MISS ANNIE TOWNS, of Rome, is at the Kimball.

L. CLEVELAND, Griffin, is booked at the Weinmeister.

CHARLES W. GRAY, of Graysville, was registered at the Weinmeister yesterday.

CHARLES M. HOPKINS, of New York, was registered at the Kimball yesterday.

MISS ROWENA RUSSELL, daughter of Officer Russell, has returned from a visit to McDonough.

MR. C. W. FOX, the tea and coffee merchant, has gone to the New Orleans exposition, hoping that the change of air will benefit his health.

AT THE WEINMEISTER: R. W. Cappel, Liberty, Va.; W. H. Renfroe, Cartersville; Thomas J. Chappell, Columbus; A. W. White, Thomaston; L. D. Moore, Macon; R. D. Smith, Knoxville.

JAMES H. REED, grandson of Duff Green, and first cousin of Mr. Pat Calhoun, registered at the Kimball yesterday. Mr. Reed is from Warrenton, Va. He is the southern representative of the Erkenbeecher starch company, of Cincinnati.

MR. J. G. ZACHRY has been made the general attorney of the Corbin banking company. In this connection he and Mr. T. A. Hammond, Jr. are also prepared to put parties in the way of securing loans from some New England capitalists upon farms. We congratulate the gentlemen on so fortunate a connection.

AT THE KIMBALL.—S. R. Atkinson, Kentucky; H. G. Reese, New York; J. M. Voast, Adairsville, Ga.; A. C. Henderson, Cincinnati; S. L. Tuck, Will A. Camp, New York; Miss M. J. Camp, Eson Hill, Ga.; J. B. Cobb, Macon; P. P. Watson, Virginia; S. C. Forsyth, Manchester, N. H.; F. L. Pattly, Manchester, N. H.; J. G. Chahin, Manchester, N. H.; B. H. V. Milletta, Manchester, N. H.; M. G. McDowad, Indiana; R. B. Crinn and wife, Toledo, Ohio; S. M. Tanner, New York; F. H. Appleton and wife, New York; Miss Brison, New York; Wm. F. Hoggins, Georgia; Jno. Gorham, Douglas, Ga.; S. H. Fesenfield, Baltimore, Md.; Walter R. Palm, Cincinnati; J. Wilson, Virginia; E. Whitman, Baltimore; E. Coleman, New York; C. W. Smith and wife, Cincinnati; Chas. R. Wood, Philadelphia; T. J. Walton, Salem, O.; Dr. S. M. Hobs, Salem, O.; James O. Barrows, New York; A. Felly, New York; H. C. Grosly, Virginia; W. A. Misbear, New York; D. A. Thompkins, North Carolina; H. Ellert, Montgomery, Ala.; M. Armel, Montgomery; Ala. C. T. High, Jacksonville; F. Fontey, Jacksonville; M. Sommanher, Philadelphia; J. B. Williams, New York; John H. Reese, Cincinnati; G. P. Honor, Baltimore; W. N. Willingham, Ed Allen, S. F. Garrard, Columbus; A. F. Thorm, Norfork, Va.; J. W. Murray and wife, P. J. Phillips, C. M. Hopkins New York; A. T. Alumetty, J. D. Stubbs, Virginia; F. L. Horner, G. R. Gale, Cleveland, O.; J. O. Wynn, H. C. Hanson, A. K. Faucek, Macon, Ga.; P. L. Andrews, D. M. Jones, Cincinnati; R. H. Towns, Rome, Ga.

The Minstrels Last Night.

The train which brought in Barlow & Wilson's Mammoth minstrels last night run off the track on the trip between Rome and Atlanta and instead of reaching Atlanta on schedule time come in several hours behind, not arriving here until 8:25 o'clock. This left an eager and hungry audience at the opera house awaiting their arrival. The curtain did not rise until after nine o'clock, but the audience fully forgave the detention after listening to the entertainment which the belated minstrels gave. The programme is an unusually meritorious one. George Wilson, Milt Barlow, Hughey Dougherty and Carl Rankin convulsed the audience with laughter by their odd sayings and queer antics, and each received hearty applause. In these four names are to be found the spice of negro minstelsy of the American stage. The specialties of the company are good, and the humorous features and burlesque sketches of the programme are intensely amusing. "The skating rink" brought down the house last night. This company is always given a cordial reception in Atlanta.

Police Points.

Fannie White charged with burglary was arrested last night.

Yesterday while the A. Erkenbrecher starch company's sole general southern agent was calling on his patrons in Atlanta, he was astonished at ascertaining that a man representing himself as the representative of the house had preceeded him and had been trying to sell goods. The matter was reported at police headquarters and a detective was put upon it.

The Artesian Well.

The depth of the artesian well at midnight was 1,345 feet. The drill is in light sand rock. The water is 104 from the top of the well.

Steel Engravings and Picture Frames sold at auction by the Sheriff, regardless of what they cost. Sales commences at 10 o'clock. Ladies especially invited to come.

Wanted—A Place to Work.

A needy ex-confederate soldier with a wife and four children to support, wants employment. He is a graduate but is willing to do any kind of work that is honest to support his family. Any person who can suggest a place will be conferring a favor on a worthy family. Address Confederate, Constitution office, Atlanta, Ga.

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Engravings and Frames.

Parties wishing pictures and frames, should attend the sheriff's sale at Pitchford's art store. Every engraving sold regardless of its cost. Ample preparations for ladies. Auction sales at ten o'clock.

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If you will examine our goods and prices we are sure to get a large share of your business, for we are going to sell goods so low that you will say that we are a full team with a dog under the wagon at that.

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We buy largely from first hands and this enables us to sell cheap. We are determined that our's shall be known as a wide awake live house, full of snap and reaching out for your business.

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SPOT CASH.

A grand stock of those 5 cents Ginghams on hand and everybody can be supplied, as we are not just out.

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Saturday afternoon one solitaire diamond ear ring. A liberal reward will be paid for its return.
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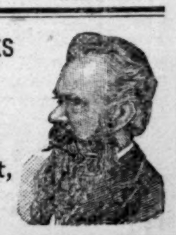

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To Washington and the East.

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Schedule in effect, Oct. 12th, 1884.	Mail and Express No. 53.	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 40 a m	5 00 p m
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time)	8 40 a m	6 00 p m
" Lula	11 04 a m	8 41 p m
" Greenville	2 50 p m	12 35 a m
" Charlotte	6 30 p m	5 30 a m
" Salisbury	7 53 p m	7 17 a m
" Greensboro	9 28 p m	9 20 a m
Arrive Danville	11 10 p m	11 20 a m
Leave Danville	11 30 p m	11 45 a m
" Lynchburg	1 55 a m	3 00 p m
" Charlottsville	3 60 a m	5 25 p m
Arrive Washington	8 00 a m	10 25 p m
Leave Washington	8 20 a m	11 15 p m
Arrive Baltimore	9 20 a m	12 30 a m
" Philadelphia	12 45 p m	3 40 a m
" New York	3 40 p m	6 40 a m
" Boston	6 25 am	3 30 p m
Leave Danville	12 40 a m	11 25 a m
" Burkville	5 20 a m	3 00 p m
Arrive Richmond	7 00 a m	4 58 p m

GAINESVILLE ACCOMMODATION—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta city time	4 30 p m
Arrive Gainesville	6 40 p m
RETURNING.	
Leave Gainesville city time	6 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta	8 20 a m

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Train number 51 has Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Car Atlanta to New York.

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EXCEPT SUNDAY.

E. BERKELY, Superintendent, Atlanta, Ga.	M. SLAUGHTER, Gen. Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.
C. W. CHEARS, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt. Atlanta, Ga.	C. E. SERGEANT. City Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., October 12th, 1884.

On and after Oct. 12th, 1884, trains on this road will run as follows:
Time given here is 90 meridien, Atlanta city time.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 51.	No. 53.
Leave Athens, 90 meridian	5:00 p m	6:50 a m
Arrive at Lula	6:30 p m	8:54 a m
Arrive at Atlanta	10:30 p m	12:00 n'n
Arrive at Tallulah Falls		12:56 a m
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 50.	No. 52.
Leave Tallulah Falls	6:30 a m	
Leave Atlanta	7:40 a m	5:00 p m
Arrive at Lula	10:54 a m	8:41 p m
Arrive at Athens	12:30 p m	9:40 p m

Connections made at Lula with passenger train on Richmond and Danville railroad, both east and west

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Lamps and Housefurnishings,
FINE GOODS. LOW PRICES.
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32 Wall street,

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, February 17, 10:00 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named:

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	29.99	50	33	S W	Brisk	....	Cloudy
Augusta	30.10	46	30	S	Light	....	Clear.
Key West	30.05	60	...	E	Fresh	....	Clear.
Savannah	30.11	52	44	S	Fresh	....	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of Observation.							
[illegible]	30.13	29	23	W	Light	....	Clear.
10:[illegible] m	30.15	42	21	S W	Fresh	....	Clear.
2:00 p m	30.05	54	38	S W	Fresh	....	Fair
6:00 p m	30.01	52	32	S	Fresh	....	Clear.
10:00 p m	30.09	50	33	S W	Brisk	....	Cloudy

Meandaily bar...... 30.055 Maximum ther.......... 55.0
" " ther...... 44.5 Minimum ther.......... 28.5
" " hu'y...... 60.7 Total rainfall.......... .0

The weather at other points at 7 a. m.: Boston, temperature 17, clear; New York city, 10, clear; Washington, 10, clear; Norfolk, 30, clear; Atlanta, 29, clear; Charleston, 35, clear; Jacksonville, 40, clear; Mobile, 39, clear; Montgomery, 32, clear; New Orleans, 46, clear; Vicksburg, 41, fair; Galveston, 57, clear; Indianola, 53, clear; Rio Grande, 55, clear; Brownville, 46, clear; Shreveport, 43, Memphis, 27, cloudy; Nashville, 17, fair; Cincinnati, 3, fair; Chicago, 5 below, clear; St. Louis, 16, light snow; Omaha, 10, cloudy; Dodge City, 32, clear; St. Paul, 7 below, fair.

Winter Scenes in Georgia.

From the Waynesboro, Ga., Sentinel.

A few evenings ago we were shown a box of beautiful japonicas, sent by Mrs. J. T. Reeves, of Lawtonville, to a friend in this city. They were arranged in the box in an artistic bouquet, and the blending of the pure, creamy white and the flashing scarlet was indeed beautiful, and altogether marked the donor of so pretty a present as a lady of taste and refinement. These flowers are grown in the open air, and coming as they did, when old Winter had bud and bloom locked in his icy embrace, was enough to cause one to envy the possessor of so rare a flower garden as the one must be from which these were taken.

Recognizing Pledger's Work.

From the Athens, Ga., Banner.

Those colored men who are on the streets in favor of liquor and tippling shops would do well to take a lesson from W. A. Pledger, who, refusing all offers of money, comes boldly out in defense of principle. While he could command a large sum from the wholesale dealers of Atlanta and elsewhere to work for liquor, he gives his aid and influence to the side of prohibition, declining any recompense for his services. Such colored men are an honor to his race, and will do more to elevate them than all else. W. A. Pledger is doing valiant service, and the good people of Athens and Clarke county will owe him a debt of gratitude.

Supre[illegible] Court of Georgia.

[illegible]LANTA, Ga., February 17, 1885.

List of circuit[illegible] showing the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Chattahoochee circuit	10	Middle circuit	8
Macon circuit	15	Ocmulgee circuit	10
Flint circuit	6	Brunswick circuit	7
Coweta circuit	4	Eastern circuit	3
Rome circuit	7	Northern circuit	4
Cherokee circuit	8	Atlanta circuit	27
Augusta circuit	11		

PATAULA CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Argument concluded.

No. 2. Crittenden Bros., vs. Coleman & Co., et al. Equity, from Randolph. Argued. C. B. Wooten, by J. H. Lumpkin: A. Hood, for plaintiff's in error. Thomas Willingham, W. D. Kiddoo, A. Hood, Jr., for defendants.

CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.

No. 8. (continued). Farr vs. Glidden & Curtis. Withdrawn.

No. 10 (continued). Robinson vs. Blance & McGarough, for use. Dismsssed.

No. 12. Hart vs. Slade & Ethridge. Claim, from Marion. B. B. Hinton; Hatcher & Peabody, for plaintiff in error. Miller & McCorkle; L. F. Garrard, for defendants.

Pending argument of Mr. Hinton, the court adjourned to 9:30 a.m. to-morrow. No discisions were delivered to day.

Isaac Watts Was a Little Man.

He said to six tall quizzing friends who asked how he felt among so many men, "that he was a sixpence among six pennies, worth them all." SOZODONT is just so; among many preparations for the teeth, it is worth them all.

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SPOT CASH.

Read our schedule of prices in another column and you will not wonder at the immense crowds that gather around our counters.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO
THE SPOT CASH DEALERS.

We sell good Prints, good colors at 2¾ and 3½ cts., per yard.
Cotton Flannel at 5 cents worth 8½ cts.
4-4 Sea Island for 5 cents, which is cheap at 7½.
4-4 Sea Island for 6¼ cents, which is worth 8½.

A BIG DRIVE IN CORSETS
Slightly Soiled.

Black Cashmeres at 40, 50, 65, 75, $1 $1.25, worth 10 to 30 cts. yard more. We are determined to do the business in these goods. You may think this a fudge, but it is not, it is a fair dead shot. Others may trifle their reputation, but we have won the front rank by

FAIR DEALING,

And can't afford to lose it by trick. Another big drive in Dress Goods at 10, 12 and 15 cts., worth 12½, 18 and 25 cts. yard.
A superb line of new

Torchon Laces
In White And Colored.

A white dress shirt at 50 cts., cheap at 75 cents., and our $1.00 Shirt, branded

DOUGHERTY'S BEST

Has no equal in the state for durability, fit and comfort.
A small lot of those 10-4 White Blankets at 90 cts., worth $1.20
A Comfort for 75 cts., worth $1.00.
A Comfort for $1.00, worth $1.50.
We ask odds of no house in the country on prices. Spot Cash giving us a big advantoge, we know it, and we are going to show it in our prices.

25 Cts. Will Buy
A Good Knit White Under-Shirt For a Man,

And for 50 cts., we sell you one worth 75 cts.
Ladies' Under Vest at 25, 50, and 75 cts., worth 40 cts. 75 cts. and $1.00
New White Goods—Checked Nainsook at 15 and 20 cts., goods richly worth 20 and 27 cts. Table Linens, both White and Turkey Red at 35, 40, 50 and 60 cts., worth very much more.
In fact our house is full of attractive bargains. Spot Cash enables us to sell cheap. When out shopping call in and feel our pulse, and thereby get the lowest temperature of the market. We are going to startle the natives in this part of America, if cheap goods are appreciated.
If you can't come, send your child, for it can buy as cheap as yourself.

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I HEREBY CONSENT AND AGREE THAT MY wife, Sarah J. Purtell, may become a free trader as she has been one for the past ten years with my consent, and her acquisitions are hers of right, and she has a perfect right to invest them as she pleases and do what she chooses with them without my consent or approval, and such right has existed for more than ten years last past. This January 22, 1885. E. C. PURTELL.

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LADIES Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.
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WIRE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Were Chairs, Settees, Arches,
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Hanging Baskets, Fire Screens, Nursery Fenders,
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